

HISGEN TO HEAD INDEPENDENTS

HOWARD OF ALABAMA OPENS QUARTERS AND WILL FIGHT FOR THE NOMINATION

TO NAME COMPLETE TICKET

Suggestions That Hearst Party Convention May Endorse Bryan Meet With Scornful Ejaculations—G. C. Hagerman of New Mexico Probably Be Vice Presidential Candidate.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The national committee of the Independence party met today and decided upon the following officers for the temporary organization of the convention. All of them will unquestionably be made the permanent officials with the exception of William R. Hearst, who will be succeeded by Charles A. Walsh of Iowa as the permanent chairman.

Chairman, William R. Hearst; Secretary, W. De Ford; Sergeant at Arms, Frank Brust.

A motion was presented, providing that the delegates now in the city prepare in advance a platform to be submitted later to the convention. This was voted down on the ground that it was considered desirable that the entire body of delegates should have something to say regarding the formation of the platform if they desired to do so.

A resolution providing that a committee be appointed to which all prospective orators desiring to address the convention should make application for time, was also voted down. The committee then adjourned after attending to some matters of detail.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The followers of the various presidential candidates were busy early today opening headquarters and organizing the campaigns for their respective leaders. There seemed to be considerable enthusiasm among the followers of Hisgen and Howard and much optimism was shown by the adherents of other candidates.

Hisgen who has shown considerable strength, particularly among the eastern delegates seemed highly pleased over the outlook today.

"I have received pledges of support," he said, "from many of the delegations, and although I cannot say that the convention will select me, I know that I will make a better showing on the first ballot, and believe that I will make a better showing on the second, if one is taken."

New York's Complimentary Vote.

Milton W. Howard of Alabama, whose headquarters were opened today, in the Morrison hotel, expressed himself in a similar manner and seemed confident of ultimate success.

The New York delegation, some of its members declare, will not make a strong and continued fight for Reuben R. Lyon of that state. He will be given a complimentary vote on the first ballot and after that the New York people will probably place their strength elsewhere.

Among the early delegations arriving today were those from California, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico. They were undecided in their presidential preferences, many of them, however, favoring Howard, of Alabama. The Nevada people brought with them the first vice presidential boom that has so far made its appearance. It was that of General G. C. Hagerman of Nevada and his delegation declared that they intended to make a strong fight in his behalf.

Strong Against Fusion.

Among all the delegates who arrived today, some of whom held their caucuses on the train, the sentiment was strong against fusion with either the Democratic or Republican parties and the question of whether or not the convention would endorse Bryan was usually productive of a laugh or an indignant ejaculation. But one sentiment exists among the delegates on that point and all of them are in favor of nominating a ticket of their own.

The western delegates also brought with them a resolution which they will endeavor to have inserted in the platform. In effect it denounces the government for selling public power to private parties in the particular instance of the Roosevelt dam in the west, where they claim that the government sells electrical power costing two cent per kilowatt for eight or nine times that sum.

Coxey is a Delegate.

Among the arrivals of the day was that of General Jacob S. Coxey of Ohio, who is a delegate. Mr. Coxey came loaded with papers and pamphlets, prepared to make a plea before the resolutions committee for their insertion of a plank providing for the issue by the government of non interest bearing bonds. Mr. Coxey made a fight at the Populist convention in St. Louis for the adoption of

his idea, but it was not incorporated in the platform.

Graves Active Candidate.

John Temple Graves today announced that he would be an active candidate for the presidential nomination. Mr. Graves declared that in his opinion the only thing that can prevent his nomination will be a stampede for Mr. Hearst. When asked whether he would be nominated from Georgia or New York, he said he would be nominated from Georgia and seconded by New York.

GIVEN HER SIXTH DIVORCE

Mrs. Snell-Coffin, Etc., Etc., Says She Hasn't been So Happy Since Her First Marriage.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—Mrs. Grace Snell-Coffin-Coffin-Walker-Coffin-Layman-Love was granted her sixth divorce Saturday. Judge James, after hearing evidence by Mrs. Love and other witnesses of repeated beatings alleged to have been administered by Hugh M. Love, secretary of the board of health, granted the decree promptly.

The plaintiff told a tale of cruelty and abuses surprising to the many friends of "Polly" Love, the former newspaper man, who know him as of a most retiring disposition.

"On one occasion Polly—I mean Mr. Love—came home while I was giving a musical to several friends," said the witness. "He walked through the room without speaking to any of us and went to his room. A few moments later he came out in pink pajamas and a bathrobe, and taking a seat near the fireplace, pulled out his pipe and began to smoke. I remonstrated, and told him he was not acting like a gentleman. He paid no attention, and the guests folded their music and left the house."

"Once, when I refused to give him money," continued Mrs. Love, "he grabbed me around the throat and beat my head against the wall. Finally I got away and called the neighbors. My husband ran out of the house and jumped the back yard fence. On another occasion he knocked me around the house because of a dispute on a grocery bill. He used the vilest language I ever heard."

Mrs. Love testified that her husband pulled the telephone to pieces; so she could not call doctors or the police, and at another time struck her five blows in succession.

"O, I am so glad," she cried, when the decree was granted. "I never was so happy since I was first married."

FENDER DUMMY? \$2 IN IT

Testers of Street Car Apparatus Get Plenty of Men to Act Instead of Relying on Manikins.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Being a fender dummy at \$2 a day is a new form of livelihood opened for men out of work by the manufacturers of street car fenders and wheel guards throughout the country. The manufacturers are preparing for a series of tests of their devices under a call issued by the public service commission. These tests are to be held at Schenectady in September and another series in Pittsburgh in October.

According to communications received by the public service commission there will be no lack of devices for demonstration at the tests and no lack of human dummies to illustrate their workings. One manufacturer of an automatic fender declared that among his employees and other workmen familiar with the fender, he had no difficulty whatever in getting men to act as dummies at \$2 a day.

The public service commission in its plans for the tests is counting on the use of manikins made especially for the purpose, to represent a child, a youth and a full grown man, but if all the manufacturers succeed in hiring living dummies there will be no necessity for the use of clay figures.

GIRL HEARS BROTHER

CALL MILES AWAY

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 27.—While her twin brother Fred was being sucked to his death in the quicksands of Long Lake, near Mitchell, Ill., yesterday, Merle Huber, 17 years old, who was twelve miles away at home alone shrieked and fell to the front porch in a faint. Neighbors ran to her assistance and revived her.

"Fred is dying. I can hear him calling to me. He is drowning. Let me go to him," moaned the girl. Merle made frantic efforts to leave the house, but was held back by friends who assured her that Fred was all right. The girl could not be quieted.

Five minutes later a message came from Mitchell that Fred Huber had been drowned. When the news reached his sister she again fainted and up to a late hour last night was in a critical condition.

VILAS STILL IMPROVING.

MADISON, Wis., July 27.—The condition of Col. Vilas, who was stricken with hemorrhage of the brain just a week ago today, shows little improvement over his condition Saturday.

DEATH OF DR. EVAN R. EVANS

PROMINENT WELSH CITIZEN AND VETERINARY SURGEON FOR YEARS, EXPIRES

HAD BEEN ILL SOME TIME

Born in Wales in 1856, He Came to the United States in 1884—Demise of Philip Gorman, Michael Jacky of Oakwood and Mrs. Born of Sylva Also Reported.

Dr. Evan R. Evans, one of the oldest and most prominent Welsh citizens of Racine, and a veterinary surgeon of the city for more than thirty years, died quarter before five o'clock Sunday afternoon, at his home, 728 College avenue.

Dr. Evans had been ailing for a number of weeks, but his death was not anticipated, and the announcement of his passing away was a shock to the city at large and brought forth expressions of regret from all classes of people.

The few men had been more prominent in the business affairs of the city, and his business brought him in contact with almost every farmer and owner of horses in the southern section of the state; besides he had served in the city council and was prominent in Masonic circles.

Born in Wales.

Dr. Evans was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, August 20, 1856, and was a son of Evan and Catherine (Davies) Evans, also natives of Wales. His paternal grandfather, Rowland Evans, was born in Wales and his father was also a farmer there. Deceased lived in Wales until about eighteen years of age, being reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. In 1854 he came to the United States and located at Utica, New York, where he was on a farm until 1868, when he commenced to study to enter a veterinary college. After graduating he commenced to practice in Utica, and he came to Racine in 1874, and resided here up to the time of his demise.

Became Prominent.

Dr. Evans was always an enterprising and progressive man and built up a large and lucrative practice and erected the large stables at the corner of Wisconsin and Seventh streets. His skill as a veterinarian called him to every part of Wisconsin and thus he became widely acquainted and known. In fact few citizens were more popular. He was a Republican and always supported the principles of that party. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, for president of the United States. In his native town of Utica he was a justice of the peace. Here in Racine he served four years as alderman of the Third ward and he was also a school commissioner. His work in the council was of that character toward building up the town, he never losing sight of what was best for the people as well as the city. He was honest and upright to a fault and his kind hearted and generous disposition made him a man greatly beloved and respected. His motto was to do right and he never lost sight of that goal. He was a member of Racine Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M. Orient Chapter No. 12, R. A. M. and Racine Commandery No. 7.

Leaves Six Children.

Deceased was united in marriage April 9, 1880, to Miss Margaret Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts, she dying April 16, 1904. Seven children were born, six of whom are living: Dr. Christ-mas E. Evans, Mrs. Samuel L. Jones, Mrs. Edward A. Himrichs, John Evans, Miss Margaret Evans and Mrs. Myron Eason.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Park Avenue Congregational church and will be conducted by the Masonic body.

Jacky.

Michael Jacky, one of the oldest and best known residents of Oakwood, Milwaukee county, died at his home in that place, aged 77 years. Mr. Jacky had lived in the township since a boy, was very prominent and held in high regard by hundreds of people. There survives to mourn his death, a wife, four sons, Michael, John, Jacob, and Fred Jacky, and one daughter, Miss Julia Jacky. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, from the house and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon from the German Lutheran church on High street. Interment at Mount cemetery.

Gorman.

Phillip Gorman, a resident of Racine for many years, died last night, at his home 1401 La Salle street, aged 42 years. Deceased was born in Ireland and came to this city when a mere boy. By trade he was a boiler maker and employed at the S. Freeman and Sons Co. He was a man highly respected and honored by all who knew him. There survives to mourn his death a wife, one brother and two sisters. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, from St. Patrick's church.

Born.

Mrs. Albertine Born, wife of Carl Born, died Sunday morning, at her home in Sylva, aged 57 years. For many years she was a well known and respected resident of Racine county. A husband, six sons and two daughters survive. Funeral Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock from the house and 2 o'clock in the afternoon from the German Lutheran church on Villa street. Interment in Mount cemetery.

Man Was Caught in Fence

Sam Hanson Called By Cries of Imprisoned Person, Releases Him from Dangerous Position.

Samuel Hansen, coachman for Dr. C. I. Schoop, saved a stranger from death on Saturday evening. It was shortly after 9 o'clock and Mr. Hansen heard cries for help, the sound coming from the east end of Seventh street. At first he believed that it was a "holdup," but started in the direction of the cries.

Reaching the bank of the lake he discovered a man, one of his legs caught between the pickets of the fence, which protects the end of the street, his head hanging down and he was unable to get up, or help himself, in fact was caught in a death trap.

Mr. Hansen worked hard and managed to lift the man up and get his leg extricated, but in so doing he narrowly escaped going down the hill. For a time the stranger was entirely exhausted and could hardly talk, but regaining his strength he heartily thanked Mr. Hansen and admitted he might have died in the trap, had not his calls been heard.

He explained that he was attempting to climb over the fence for the purpose of going down on the lake shore, when he lost his balance and his shoe caught between the pickets and after working to get up for a few minutes and finding it impossible, he called for help.

Mr. Hansen failed to get the name of the gentleman, who was well dressed and whose language indicated that he was a man of some education.

HORROR CAUSED SOLDIER'S DEATH

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN THE PHILIPPINES LED SURVIVOR TO TAKE POISON

LONG PREYED ON HIS MIND

Scenes of That Day in 1901 When Forty Valiant Americans Were Cut Down in Cold Blood by Bolo Men Could Not Be Forgotten—Only Eighteen At Time of Slaughter.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 27.—The terrible massacre of men of Company C, of the ninth infantry at Balingia, Island of Samar, on September 23, 1901, by treacherous Filipinos, when Captain Connel and more than twenty others of the command were blooded to death after fighting in the barracks with even table knives and fists and slaying their foes by sheer valor, even in the throes of death, is pathetically recalled by the case of one of the survivors of that tragic day, Patrick McGuire of Brooklyn, who is in the hospital dying from poison taken with suicidal intent.

Only Eighteen At Time.

McGuire was only eighteen years old, when he enlisted in the ninth infantry and was a member of Company C, of that regiment at the time of the massacre at Balingia. He did his part in the valiant attempt the survivors made to drive off their foes and was one of the eighteen to escape. But the horrors of that day when he saw forty of his comrades cut down in cold blood with practically no opportunity to defend themselves preyed upon McGuire's mind and even after he returned to his mother's home in Brooklyn, the horror did not leave him and two years ago his mind failed entirely.

Three Are Drowned

IN MILWAUKEE RIVER

Two Women Cling to Man While Fourth Occupant of Boat Is Pulled Ashore.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Alice and Jennie Anderson, Appleton, Wis., and Edward Schoenebeck, a clerk, were drowned in upper Milwaukee river off Riverside park at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night when a canoe was capsized.

Thomas Hanson, a sponger, who resides at 104 Concordia street, was rescued by Charles Busch.

The canoe was capsized by the steamer Whittaker's wash as it passed up the river on its way to Pleasant valley.

The canoe was capsized twenty feet from shore. Schoenebeck was seized by the two women and drowned because he was unable to swim with the women hanging to him.

One of the women also took hold of Hanson, but he managed to break away and had sufficient strength left to keep afloat until pulled ashore by Busch.

LEGISLATIVE QUEST HELD UP.

Courts Stop Investigation into Public Affairs of Hamilton County.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The legislative investigation of the public officers and officials of Hamilton county has been stopped by a decision handed down today by the circuit court. Three judges joined in the decision that the committee was illegal.

MRS. POTTER PALMER'S SON

WEDS PAULINE KOHLISAT

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—Miss Pauline Kohlisaat, daughter of H. H. Kohlisaat, was wedded today to Potter Palmer, son of Mrs. Potter Palmer. The ceremony took place at the home of Mr. Kohlisaat. Only relatives of the contracting parties were invited and the arrangements were simple. After a brief stay at Mattapoisett, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will tour Europe in an automobile.

ARRESTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

Kenosha News: Ben Campbell a well known farmer of the town of Pleasant Prairie was arrested Friday afternoon by Chief of Police O'Hare on a charge of assault. The case has a sensational side to it and the complaint was made by Mrs. Mary Willing also of Pleasant Prairie. Campbell declares the arrest is unwarranted and his attorneys claim that there is not a bit of evidence to support the charges of the woman. Campbell was arraigned before Justice McCarron and the hearing was continued until next Thursday. Campbell furnished bonds in the sum of \$100.

Cost of Producing Farm Products.

The Bureau of Statistics is making an investigation of the cost of producing farm products in different parts of the United States. Blank forms have been printed upon which to make reports, and this bureau desires to receive the names of such farmers as have kept records of cost of producing crops, or are well informed upon the subject of cost of crop production in their locality, in order that blank schedules may be sent to them to fill in. Individual reports will not be published—only the average of many reports. Names should be sent to the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Man Drowned at Kenosha

John Langermann, Giving An Exhibition in Handling Canoe, Died in Sight of Many.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 27.—John Langermann was drowned in the lake off Kenosha Sunday afternoon.

Langermann after the canoe capsized, had managed to get hold of the sinking boat, but it would not sustain his weight. The Kenosha lifesaving crew is still dragging for the body but it is feared that it was carried out into the lake. Langermann was 35 years of age and is survived by a widow and five children. He was well known in Kenosha and was an expert canoeist.

CAMBRIDGE, Wis., July 27.—Rodell Ward of Oakland Center drowned in Lake Ripley yesterday afternoon. He was 23 years of age and was the son of William Ward.

Unrecorded History.

Brooklyn Life: Minerva had just sprung from the brow of Jove.

"I'm not the first man who has tried to get a woman out of his head," he remarked.

Herewith the other envied him his success.

ITEMS OF CONDENSED NEWS

A Resume of Happenings in Tabloid Form for Busy Readers Who Like News in Abbreviated Shape.

The Price of Wales reviewed the international fleet of war ships in the Quebec harbor with the great fleet presenting a handsome appearance. A state performance was given on the plains Saturday evening, being an elaborate historical pageant showing the progress of Quebec from the days of the discoverer, Champlain, up to the famous battle on the Plains of Abraham.

By a vote of 207 to 19 the house of commons has passed the Irish university bill.

The College of Agriculture of the state university is doing excellent work in demonstrating how out over lands in the northern portions of the state may be farmed successfully.

An interstate commerce decision has broken up a strong monopoly exercised by a Galveston concern by which it had the great bulk of the exports of cotton for Europe. The monopoly was enjoyed through special favors from the Southern Pacific railroad. During the week the commission has broken up the Peavey elevator monopoly at Omaha, this trust receiving as charged an allowance of 1 1/2 cents per 100 pounds from the United Pacific road on grains elevated by it. In both cases it is charged thereby the Harriman roads secured for themselves additional amounts of freight as against competitors.

The new charitable hospital for Chicago tuberculosis patients is to be opened in a few weeks at Winfield and is located on seventeen acres of ground. It is the result of the labors of Jewish club women.

Banner crops in the west are to occasion a car famine in a short time. Advances private in their nature indicate a boycott on Canadian goods is to be waged by Chinese merchants because of the opium law.

In an address at Providence, R. I. E. D. Hulbert, vice president of the Merchants Loan and Trust company of Chicago, took strong grounds against all forms of bank asset currency, branch banks and the deposit guarantee plan. The remedy, he said, for the weak points in our banking system was to maintain adequate cash reserves in both city and country, and in both National and state banks.

The Chicago school census gives the city a population of 1,922,336.

The chairman of the Democratic National committee will be Norman E. Mack of New York and the treasurer Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma.

Reports from a number of large cities show industries resuming and others increasing, the number of employees. The general movement embraces east and west. Large steel mills, it is said, will within a couple of weeks be employing a full force of men.

The headquarters of the Republican National committee have been selected, occupying two floors of the Harvester building, Chicago.

Advance copies of the Taft acceptance speech to be delivered Tuesday were secured by Wall street men fresh from the printers.

The Hearst Independence League commences its session in Chicago today and will complete its work Tuesday evening. Thomas L. Hisgen of Massachusetts it is said has the best chance for the first place.

Cincinnati has put on holiday attire to welcome Taft and by Tuesday the city will be crowded with guests to witness the ceremonies of notification and hear the address.

Men Are All Heed.

This morning the three men were taken before Court Commissioner Wentworth on charge of larceny from the person. After hearing the evidence they were held to the municipal court for trial. The bonds of Wheeler and Johnson were placed at \$250 and those of Miller at \$1,000. It is not known whether any of them will get the bonds.

Wanted for Burglary.

On file at the police office there is a letter from Chief of Police P. K. Albert of Decatur, Ill., dated May 18, 1907, which states that he held a warrant for Frank Burkert, on charge of burglary, that Burkert left there with one Willie Went and that Went was captured, but Burkert got away. The officers state that Miller is no other person than Burkert, who is wanted in Illinois. There is a suspicion on the part of the officers that the man knows about certain crimes committed here in the past.

DIES IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Mrs. John Daly, West Allis, died in a dentist's chair in the office of her brother, Dr. E. F. Stapleton, 618 Seventy-third avenue yesterday afternoon, just after having been given chloroform to ease pain attending the removal of an ulcerated tooth.

Her brother, broken-hearted, notified the authorities. Both he and Dr. Willett were excommunicated last night by a post-mortem examination.

It is a fine summer, no extremes and a succession of comfortably warm days.

HOLDUP MEN ARE ARRESTED

ROBERT WHEELER, AUGUST JOHNSON AND FRANK MILLER ROBBED "BOB" SINCLAIR.

LATTER WAS WITH A FRIEND

While Sitting on Embankment Off Twelfth Street, the Trio Accosted Local Bartender and Lady Companion and Ordered Man to Shell Out—They Secured \$5.15 in Cash.

"Bob" Sinclair, bar tender for Chris. Peterson, 1102 State street, with his lady companion, Miss Brown, 1328 Twelfth street, were held up by three highwaymen on Saturday night and relieved of \$5.15. Robert Wheeler, 1127 Washington avenue; August Johnson, 1518 Howe street, and Frank Miller, sailing under a fictitious name, a core maker by trade, hailing from St. Louis, and having no particular place of residence, are under arrest, charged with the crime. Wheeler and Johnson confessed to Detective Charles Christianson, who apprehended them, but Miller denies all knowledge of the affair. He is said to be a bad man and wanted by Aurora, Ill., and is suspected of knowing something of a burglary committed at a saloon in this city a year ago.

Out for a Walk.

Mr. Sinclair and his companion started out for a walk on Saturday evening. They strolled up toward Kinzie Heights, and then down into the Horlick Park. Becoming tired they sat down on a little embankment off Twelfth street. As the pair sat there Sinclair pulled off his coat and dared the lady to put it on. She accepted the dare and soon wore the garment. They were laughing about the incident, when three strange men walked up. One of them said: "Give me your money, young fellow." Sinclair answered that he did not have any money and the man ordered him to look in his pockets. Sinclair complied and handed the man 15 cents. There was a \$5 bill in the coat and Sinclair hoped the men would not get this, but they did.

Ordered Coat Off.

Miss Brown was ordered to peel off the coat and she quickly responded. One of the men went through the pockets and got the \$5. Then one of them struck a match and held it in the face of Sinclair and asked him if he was going to squeal on them. Sinclair said that he was not, that he was a stranger in Racine, living in Chicago, but he got a good look at one of the men. At the same time there was a general conversation and Sinclair mentioned that he knew Ted Van Bree. One of the men said he also knew Van Bree.

The Men Caught.

After the three fellows had departed Sinclair reported the case to the police and Detective Christianson was detailed to make an investigation. He received tips and arrested Robert Wheeler, who was in bed at his home; August Johnson and then Frank Miller. When questioned Johnson admitted he was there and that Miller went through the coat of Sinclair, while Wheeler, also said he was present and that Johnson went through the coat. Miller denied knowing anything about the alleged holdup. At the same time he was anxious to know what he was being arrested for. That Miller is sailing under a fictitious name and is wanted at Aurora, the officers are quite certain.

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The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1908.
The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from country towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellaneous matter. Its editorial page is a feature and its departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions. The Weekly Journal is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premiums are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of the postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. In case delivery is made by carrier on Rural Free Delivery routes, notify carrier to this effect. The Journal will in no event become responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST.
The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for \$1.30.
The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.
The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, \$1.25.
The Journal and St. Louis Globe-Democrat both semi-weekly, one year for \$1.05.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for \$1.65.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year for \$1.25.
The Journal and Farm Life one year for \$1.15.

Order Premiums Wanted With Paper.
It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provisions that they shall be specially asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

CITY HAPPENINGS

A house party was held at the Stoffel camp at the Rapids yesterday many young people attending.

A number of the owners of small power boats left yesterday for Milwaukee, making the trip in good order and short time.

The North Side M. E. Sunday school will hold their annual picnic Tuesday of this week at Piper's Farm near Berryville. Children are to meet at the church at 9 o'clock.

The Y. W. C. A. have a new secretary, Miss Jessie McMullen, from Tarkio, Mo. She will begin her work the first of September. She, formerly, was secretary at Kankakee, Ill. and comes well recommended.

Roy Wood, fifteen year old son of Charles Wood on College avenue, was overcome by the heat Saturday afternoon while near his home. He was carried into the house and attended by a doctor, and is getting along very well today.

A number of new members will be initiated into the Sons of Veterans at the next meeting to be held August 12. The present members are working diligently to add to the enrollment list, and nearly all who are eligible have entered their names.

At the North Side Boys club at Wind Point yesterday the scheduled concert which was to be held by the Horlicks band did not take place owing to the inability of several of the players to be present. It will undoubtedly be held next Sunday.

A Douglas avenue car last evening ran over and killed a valuable Scotch collie which had suddenly run out on the track in front of it. The dog, when noticed by the motorman was too close for the car to be stopped and it was crushed under the wheels.

Yesterday the trolley on one of the local open cars, got caught on the guide wires at the turn from Washington avenue to Sixth street. The pole was twisted and bent in three different directions necessitating the towing of the car to the barns for repairs.

The steamer Topeka now in this port at Carroll's dock is said to be one of the most up-to-date vessels ever entering this harbor. It is fitted with patent appliances that make loading and unloading a matter of only a few hours work. Instead of hard labor for several days. A seventeen year old Italian boy appeared at the police office yesterday and wanted the officers to get work for him

or send him to the Industrial school. He was directed to Ives. The young fellow said he had no father or mother and had been employed in the coal mines at Pittsburgh, Pa.

A horse belonging to Haumerson's brickyard and attached to a load of bricks that were being unloaded at the Junction Furniture store on Washington avenue this morning, was overcome by the heat and dropped to the ground. It was some time before the equine recovered.

The following calendar will be taken up in the county court tomorrow. Probate of the wills of Thorsten Anderson, Henry Geesman and Gertrude Halbeck, hearings on final counts in the estates of Samuel M. Beth, Fred A. Gebhart and Minnie Wolf, and hearing in the estate of George Hahn.

An intoxicated man fell from a Douglas avenue open car last evening and was bruised very badly, but at length found his way home. He was standing on the running board on the side when the car started jerking his unsteady handhold from the railing and precipitating him into the street.

Joseph Otravotz, employed by the Armour Co., narrowly escaped drowning in the lake on Saturday. He went bathing at the end of High street and remained in the water for three hours. He was seized with cramps and sank. Companions ran to his assistance and managed to get him ashore before he drowned.

John O'Neil, Joe Brush and Joe Petura, all charged with imbibing so freely that they became intoxicated, were up before Judge William Smieding this morning. O'Neil went to jail for five days in default of a \$1 fine and Brush and Petura got ten days' board with the sheriff, not having money to pay a \$3 fine.

Several people were badly shaken up last night by the overturning of a bus driven from Merchants hotel to the train at Kansasville last night. The horses became frightened at meeting an automobile driven by Jos. Miller of College avenue and became unruly, overturning the bus. Fortunately no one was injured.

On Thursday of this week the members of the Racine County Medical Society will hold a meeting at Brown's lake. Nearly every physician in the city will attend, including the majority from Racine. Mayor Horlick is to be present and possibly will outline his ideas in regard to the permanent establishment of a nurse in this city.

The high temperature of yesterday drove a large portion of the local population to the lake shore, the piers and breakwaters at all points being crowded. Almost all the launches owned in this city were out on the surface of the lake, and a cool breeze blowing made the position of the occupants of the boat the best that could be had near the city for comfort.

Three down town young men enjoying an early morning swim in the lake off Seventh street yesterday morning, were highly surprised and embarrassed on leaving the water, to find their clothes had disappeared. After much reconnoitering, the boys found their clothes hidden under a nearby pier, where they had been placed by a friend who saw them bathing.

Although the four experts from Madison, who are at work taking an inventory of the value of the Racine Gas Plant, are getting far enough into their work to be able to make an estimate of the value of the property, they refused to make public any statement of the probable success of the effort to lower the rates, and will not discuss the results of their investigation.

The switches have been removed from the street car tracks in the vicinity of Washington avenue and Sixth street making riding on that line much more comfortable for patrons. While the work of putting in a concrete foundation was in progress these temporary switches had to be put into the tracks, and as they were laid upon the regular tracks riding was most uncomfortable.

Members of the Chemical Fire Co., in the city hall are busy moving into the new Central Fire Engine company. Great wagon loads of furniture and other stuff is being transferred and the fire ladders will sleep in the new quarters tonight, after twenty-eight years of residence in the city hall. The fire alarm system will be out for a week and all alarms are expected to be sent in by phone. An American flag floats from the staff of the new house.

Friends of Judge J. E. Dodge who read the Chicago morning papers received a severe shock on reading an Associated Press story from Massachusetts telling of the sudden death of J. E. Dodge in an automobile wreck, the car turning turtle and killing Dodge and another occupant. As Judge Dodge is known to be spending the present month in Massachusetts visiting relatives, the first fear was that the accident had happened to the Wisconsin jurist. It proved, however, to be J. E. Dodge from Malden, Mass.

When the Royal Leaguers go to Waukesha Beach Saturday they will be accompanied by their championship tug-of-war team that completely vanquished the teams from Milwaukee and Kenosha when they met at the picnic of the local council a short time ago. They will again meet the Milwaukee team and expect to duplicate the trick. A drum corp of eight pieces has been organized for the occasion among the local members and they promise to make a merry time of the trip. About two interurban cars will be used to take the trip, almost two hundred tickets being sold.

Complaints are still being made of vicious dogs attacking and biting citizens. A case came up for discussion in the police office Saturday. The owner of the dog declared that the animal only tore the pantaloons of the complaining witness and that the injured party came over to his place and deliberately shot the animal through the mouth. He doubted if the aggrieved man had the right

to shoot the dog in the presence of his children, the affair having badly frightened his little daughter. The chief of police held that under the law the man had a right to kill the dog. It was decided that the canine, unless it got better from the wound, should be taken in hand by the officers.

City Treasurer Ward C. Clemons has received from President John I. Beggs, of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., a check for \$4,708.00, the amount due from the railway corporation, as their share for the building of Main street bridge. At the time the bridge was erected and completed the bill was sent to Mr. Beggs and he claimed it was over \$1,000 more than he had agreed to pay. Then he said if the city would grant him a franchise on Second street he would pay it and say nothing. Since that time there have been a number of conferences with the president and he has evidently decided to pay up without further controversy.

FIVE DROWNED ON SUNDAY

Boys and Young Men Meet Death At St. Paul and Minneapolis—Some of Them in Bathing at Time.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—Five persons were drowned in the lakes and river about the twin cities yesterday. John Greer, aged 18 years and a companion whose name has not yet been learned, were drowned in the Mississippi river near South St. Paul last night while in bathing. John Peterson, aged 22 years was discovered in Bass lake near St. Paul yesterday noon. Ralph Steiman, aged 16, was drowned by being thrown from a sail boat in Lake Harriet in Minneapolis yesterday. Frank Byron, aged 10, dived for Stedman and brought him to the surface by grasping his hair, but Stedman struggled loose from Byron's hold and the latter then nearly exhausted, had to fight to save himself. Paul Wing, aged 17, was drowned in Lake Minnetonka late yesterday afternoon while bathing. Wing dived from a dock and evidently struck his head against the bottom. He came up once after remaining under some time, but immediately sank again. Wing's body is the only one recovered so far.

MAFIA THREAT FOR JUDGE

Enraged Man, Sent to Prison, Yells to Friends in the Court Room to "Take Care" of the Magistrate.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Threats of death at the hands of the Mafia were made to Judge Rosalesky in court today after he had announced sentence on an Italian.

"The Mafia will get you for this," shouted the enraged man. Then turning to some of his friends in the court room he cried:

"He has given me ten years; take care of him for me."

The prisoner on whom the judge imposed a penalty of not less than nine years and three months and not more than ten years in prison, was Cosmo Riccobani. He pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to rob a bank messenger of \$43,000.

A Gift-Bearing Trust.
Chicago Journal: "We fear the Greeks, even when bearing gifts," said the Trojans, and today, when a trust offers its services to the government in what appears to be a burst of generosity the American people are apt to be equally suspicious.

In St. Louis a new combination of timber owners has been formed, headed by Frederick Weyerhaeuser and capitalized at \$500,000,000, and the first thing it does is to ask to be allowed to aid the movement to preserve the country's forests. It proposes to place a limit on the output of lumber, prohibit cutting small timber, provide for a systematic replanting of forest lands that have been cut over, and furnish expert assistance in the work of forest reconstruction.

In return for all these patriotic services, the combination will doubtless make the modest request that present tariff duties be allowed to remain, on the theory that the Canadian forests are not necessary to the American people.

The government might as well appoint a cat guardian of mice as allow one like Weyerhaeuser, who has made millions out of the ruthless and reckless destruction of forests, to have anything to do with the work of forest preservation. It should refuse the trust's offer and do everything possible to keep the trust from extending power over forest lands.

Successful in Marriage.
A German doctor lays it down as a well-established fact, based on close observation, that women who do not marry until 35 or thereabouts invariably achieve matrimonial success. Why women of this particular age should make more successful marriages than those who fall victims to love's young dream is fairly obvious. When a woman marries between 30 and 40 she either does so for companionship, choosing her mate accordingly, or from need, in which case she also chooses with a certain amount of care. She has no wild dreams of unalloyed bliss.

The marquis of Stafford, yet under age, is heir to the most extensive domain, if not the largest rent roll, enjoyed by any subject of King Edward. More than 1,000,000 acres in England and Scotland are under the lordship of his father, the duke of Sutherland, while the marquis of Breadalbane, who is probably the next largest proprietor in the kingdom, does not own half that amount of land.

Personal Items

Bert Myrup returned yesterday from two weeks at Paw Paw Lake.

Alvin Doe of Chicago spent yesterday in this city, visiting his mother.

Miss Ruth Nelson leaves Monday for Eagle Lake to spend a week.

G. Van Wormer of Kenosha spent yesterday with friends in this city.

Dr. C. F. Browne returned last night from a short visit at Eagle Lake.

S. R. Bryan is spending the day at Raymond Center on a business trip.

Percy Conroe of Carmel avenue is visiting friends in Michigan this week.

Lloyd Latta of College avenue has returned from his trip through the west.

S. R. Hatch of Madison is spending a few days in this city visiting friends.

Miss Hazel Fancher of Evanston is visiting relatives on Wisconsin street.

Edward Alshuler of Chicago is visiting relatives in this city for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Lane of La Salle street are visiting friends in Milwaukee.

E. C. Clifford of Steven's Point is visiting friends in this city for a few days.

William T. Thompson of Villa street, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

John G. Lay of Main street has returned from a visit with friends in Kenosha.

Mrs. G. A. Gunderson of Chicago, is visiting Mr. P. M. Olsen of Prospect street.

Miss Agnes Hanson of Seventh street and her mother are visiting relatives in Detroit.

Fred Lechner and George Schmitz left this morning for a week's outing at Crystal Lake.

Miss Malone of Dietrich Bros., has returned from a week's vacation out of the city.

Charles Wenzell of Herrick avenue spent yesterday in Kenosha visiting relatives.

Miss Edna Abrahamson has accepted a position in the law offices of Martin J. Gillen.

J. Kip of Kenosha returned to his home after visiting friends on Ann street for a few days.

A. P. Morey of Chicago spent yesterday in this city visiting relatives on College avenue.

J. R. Powers of College avenue has returned from the national convention of the A. O. H.

Earl Place returned to his home on Tenth street after spending a week with friends at Corsias.

Ray Thibault of Milwaukee is visiting at the home of Miss Dorothy Sorenson of Berryville.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Evenson left yesterday for Eagle Lake, where they will spend two weeks.

J. J. Lynch of Sixth street left today for Mt. Clemons, Mich., where he will spend two weeks.

Mrs. M. Christiansen, of Randolph street, with her family, are visiting with friends at Husher.

George Helms returned to this city after spending a few weeks with his parents at Rockford, Ill.

Mrs. James Kennedy of North Main street has returned from a visit with friends in Milwaukee.

Robert DeHallerie of Kenosha returned to his home today after visiting friends on Sixth street.

Joseph Rehl of Milwaukee avenue returned yesterday after spending a week's vacation out of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bessel of Sixth street left today for Chrysal lake where they will spend the week.

Frank Kellogg of Northwestern avenue left today for Powers lake where he will spend several days.

Horace Simms of Wisconsin street is home from Eagle Lake, where he has been spending a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hagaman of Villa street left today for Eagle Lake where they will spend two weeks.

Louis Wittman of Sixth street left today for Dubuque, Ia., where he will spend a week with his parents.

William Wilton, who has been visiting in Racine for a week left Saturday for a short visit at Eagle Lake.

Miss Elsie MacSwain of Kenosha left for her home today after spending a week with friends on Maple street.

Frank Leahy of Washington avenue returned home today from Beaver lake, where he spent the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Siebert of Milwaukee are spending several days in this city visiting relatives on Sixth St.

Miss Rose Schulz and Miss Edna Abrahamson have returned from a short visit at Madison, with Miss Helen Schulz.

Mr. William Helms, formerly of Rockford, has just returned from a week's visit with relatives and friends at that place.

Miss Dorothy Sorenson of Berryville entertained a number of Racine friends at a beach party at Hancher's beach Saturday.

Ernest Doe, formerly of this city, now located near Denver, Colorado, is spending a short time in Racine, visiting his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Anderson of Columbus, Wis., are spending several days at the home of Miss Irma Pack on Park avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Weber and daughter Geraldine of College avenue returned to their home after spending a week at Cedar Lake.

Miss Rose Langdon of Portage is spending several days visiting at the home of Miss Sadie Griffith on Wisconsin street.

Mrs. James Healy and sons of Buchanan street, left this morning for a two weeks' visit in Berlin and Silver Lake, Wis.

The Misses Margaret Hodgen and Birdie Martens of Chicago are visiting their

cousin, Miss Polly Ellefson of West Sixth street.

Misses Emma Himmelman and Miss Marie Baggott of Center street are spending several days in Kenosha visiting friends.

Mrs. Ellen Farmer, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. S. Jones of College avenue, has returned to her home in Minneapolis.

The Misses Marion and Clara Taylor of Halapine, Ill. are spending a few days at the home of W. H. Doty, on Lafayette avenue.

Miss Barbara Bessel of Park avenue returned to her home Saturday evening after spending three weeks, with relatives at Sterling, Ill.

Miss Amy Ferris of Springfield, Ill. returned to her home Monday after a two weeks' visit with Mrs. J. F. Johnson of Lake avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James Collier and Miss Byrde Evenson of Washington avenue have returned to Racine.

Miss Clara and Dora Madsen of Chippewa Falls returned to their home today after a week's visit with friends and relatives on Jackson street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Frederickson of Main street, are visiting at Raymond, where Mr. Frederickson is convalescing from a severe attack of bronchial pneumonia.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Appleby, formerly of this city, now of Milwaukee, an 8 pound daughter. Mr. Appleby is now engaged with the Armour Co. of the Cream City.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Adams, with a party of friends, left this morning for a lake trip and will land at the beautiful summer resort at Sodus, Mich., where they will spend two weeks.

Mrs. Fle Hansen and daughter Clara, 810 Seventeenth street, have returned home from Dubuque, Iowa, where they visited two weeks or more with Mrs. Hansen's parents, who are well advanced in years.

Architect Chandler and family, who are touring the lakes of Wisconsin in their large camping automobile, have just completed a stay at Eagle Lake and left that resort Saturday for Brown's Lake.

Fred Asby of Union Grove, taken to a Milwaukee hospital last night with appendicitis will not be operated upon until tomorrow, physicians believing he will be better able to stand the shock after a short rest.

City Treasurer Ward C. Clemons and W. G. Goodland departed on Saturday afternoon for Three Lakes, Wis., where they will enjoy several days' fishing. They will be guests of former Alderman John Korzelius of this city.

Mrs. Randall Smith, Jr., of Demming, Ariz., Miss Anna Doud of Phoenix, Ariz., and Miss Marie Doud of Milwaukee were the guests of J. F. Johnson and wife on Lake avenue Sunday.

Mrs. Smith was a former resident of Racine. R. B. Mallory, W. H. McGregor, E. W. Spencer, and A. F. Bowles, all members of the Milwaukee Yacht Club, enjoyed a ride on the lake to this city yesterday, spending part of the day in Racine and returning on the lake, later in the evening.

John M. Osgood, one of the pioneer residents of Racine, was removed from his home to the St. Luke's hospital today. Mr. Osgood has been almost helpless for weeks and the lower part of his body is paralyzed. His condition is considered serious.

Tom Murray, whose fame as a successful advertiser has spread from Chicago over the entire country, was a member of one of the automobile parties passing through Racine yesterday. Mr. Murray and his wife registered at the hotel and spent part of the day here.

The police telephone system is about played out. All night Saturday and during Sunday, half of the boxes failed to work in various sections of the city and officers were obliged to visit telephones and report. It is understood that Mayor Horlick has interested himself in the system and that when the tax budget is made up next fall he will recommend a sum of money sufficient to rebuild the system and make it modern in every respect.

RIVER ALIVE WITH FISH

NEW YORKERS ARE TAKING THEM OUT BY THE MILLION.

The Lafayette, a Very Palatable Specimen of the Finny Tribe, Swarms in the Hudson, One Man Taking 624 With Hook in Three Hours.

NEW YORK, July 27.—All New York went fishing yesterday and will again today. One of the most palatable of edible fish, the Lafayette, which every few years selects the mouth of the Hudson river for a stopping place, is now in New York waters in countless thousands. Beginning Friday and lasting all day Saturday and yesterday, the Hudson river from L battery to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street has been simply alive with Lafayettes.

Every pier along the water front has been lined with fishermen, fisher boys and fisher women. Such a lot of fishers seldom before invaded the river. The Lafayette bites anything. The Lafayette is what is known as a pan fish and few are longer than five inches. The average is four. The Lafayette is one of the most voracious of small fish and one of the most delicious as far as edible quality is concerned, for those who caught a mess Saturday were back again yesterday for more. The strings caught seem almost incredible, but here are a few, and by no means a record:

Alexander Muir, 822 in three hours; William Hauber, 845 in four hours; Matt Richardson, 771 in five hours; Walter Dalton, 612 in three hours; William Telts, 110 in thirty minutes. One man had more than a thousand, and although tightly strung, the exhibit was nearly eight feet long and you could not see anything but fish six inches deep. A woman all alone got 500 and sold them to neighbors.

AN AUTOIST SAVES LIVES

Turns Machine Into Curbing, Wrecking it When Children Run Out in Front on Sixteenth Street.

Prompt action on the part of the driver of a handsome Cadillac automobile, saved three children from being killed on Sixteenth street late Sunday afternoon, striking the curbing. The automobile was running along the paved street at a good clip, when half a dozen children ran into the road and directly in the path of the machine.

The driver realized that it would be impossible to stop in time to save the children, at least one of them, from being run down and perhaps killed, so he turned the automobile quickly and it struck the curbing a side glance. One of the wheels was wrecked and some other damage resulted.

While the driver was praised for his action in saving the children, it was a heavy loss to him. The machine lay at the corner of Sixteenth and Howe streets for hours and was finally hauled to a repair shop. The owner resides at Kenosha, but his name was not ascertained.

AGED FIFTY-FIVE, HE MAKES A GREAT SWIM.

W. J. Duffy of New York, Battles for Twelve Hours With Savage Tide.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A swim of more than twelve miles was made yesterday by W. J. Duffy, a well known deputy in the international revenue department. Duffy's swift swim began at the Brooklyn bridge and ended a mile off Coney Island in the face of a heavy tide that swept in from the lower bay.

Saturday's storm had stirred up the Atlantic and a savage tide was running all day against which it was difficult even for launches to set their noses and as a result Duffy's attempt to make a record swim had to be abandoned after he had forced his way along for twelve hours and twenty minutes.

Mr. Duffy, who is 55 years old, only a few years ago, swam from the Brooklyn bridge to three miles beyond Shoals light—fifteen and a half miles—in five hours and a quarter, and on a pleasant afternoon as a joke on some of the members of the Crescent Athletic club, swam from the club landing to Norton's Point, more than three miles, fully clothed, including shoes and hat.

For the Thin Woman.
The first suggestion is to preserve the height and also maintain breadth.

As short skirts tend to take away the height, skirts should be as long as possible.

Slender women should wear princess and empire models, as height is reckoned by the length from the waist line.

For street wear the plaited skirt untrimmed is very much the best choice.

With this the coat must be either short or very long, as a three-quarter length will not be becoming.

Black hats should not be worn, for when a black hat is worn the height seems to stop at the face.

This may be avoided by wearing a touch of white on the hat so that the eye may be carried beyond the face.

Trimming on her dresses should be arranged lengthwise when it is of contrasting figure.

IS SUMMER TRYING UPON YOUR HEALTH?

You Need a Tonic to Keep Up Your Strength, Not a Laxative to Further Weaken the Body.

Not all tonics are suitable for use during the hot months. Many tonic preparations are also purgatives and tend to aggravate a condition prevalent in summer.

If you are weak and run-down, pale and without energy and ambition, take a suggestion from the hot countries of South and Central America, where the tonic remedy almost exclusively used is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The reason for the popularity of these pills in regions where it is always summer is that they have no laxative action, they build up the blood without purging and weakening. They give strength and do not take it away. An excellent example of the tonic action of this remedy is the case of Mrs. Gilbert R. Scaries, of Hanover street, Marshall, Mich.

"I was taken sick a few years ago," she says, "my whole system being run down and debilitated. I had no strength nor ambition, lost fearfully in flesh and my complexion was sallow and fish pale. My stomach was weak and digestion poor. I had a constant craving for food, although my stomach pained me all of the time. There was also a great deal of pain in my back, loins and sides and I had hard headaches. My blood was thin and impoverished and I was rapidly going into decline. I could not work and life didn't seem worth living."

"I tried doctors and several medicines for over a year, but with little benefit. My sister, who was visiting me, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought some at once and after taking a few boxes was restored to health, gained about 30 pounds in weight and have been the picture of health ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 60 cents per box; six boxes, for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.



THE FAMILY CIRCLE

Good Form in Making Calls.—Laws of etiquette require that first calls be returned very promptly. The next reception day of the caller, if she has one, is propitious for the purpose. In any case, the visit should be repaid within ten days or two weeks.

This rule applies to the first exchange of civilities in a season (or to a new acquaintance) only. After the first call a longer time can be allowed to elapse.

A call must be answered by a personal visit, not by a card sent or left at the house.

Calls of condolence, congratulations or for the purpose of making inquiry are usually answered by sending cards.

Where an entertainer, at the request of a friend, offers the hospitality of her home to a woman with whom she is unacquainted, it is not incumbent upon her to return the visit paid her by the stranger after the entertainment unless she feels inclined to do so. It is a matter of preference.

The stranger so invited can readily tell whether her former hostess desires to continue the acquaintance by simply waiting to see whether or not she receives a call from her.

A man who has been entertained through the courtesy of a mutual acquaintance pays his call of obligation.

After this he does not repeat his visit unless his hostess extends further invitations to him.

A woman who is too ill to return or make calls often makes them by proxy. Sisters or daughters are delegated to fulfill this duty, and visits so paid count in every way like those paid by principals. Among the little difficulties that frequently arise in paying calls is the problem of the accompanying friend or relation.

Thus, if the woman who owes a call has staying with her a friend or relation, it is allowable to have the visitor accompany her in making a call.

According to the best usage there is no objection whatever to the guest accompanying her hostess and being introduced. However, if the friend called upon is out, the card of the accompanying friend is not left—the call not being, in any sense, from her.

Again, if a friend is staying with people unknown to her, a woman sometimes finds herself in doubt as to the proper course to pursue.

It is perfectly correct to call on a friend without knowing her hostess, but the caller must in courtesy ask to see the mistress of the house, and leave a card for her.

For this reason it is always impossible to call upon a friend while she is staying with people with whom you are not acquainted or do not care to be on cordial terms.

When the presence of a guest in the house is announced by the hostess it is required of friends of both sexes to call as soon as possible. This is done before the hostess of any sort is extended.

A young man wishing to call upon a young lady can only do so by obtaining the good offices of a mutual friend, who secures permission and introduces him.

Even when the lady has expressed her willingness to receive him he does not call alone, but in the company of the man or woman who has undertaken the introduction. After the first call he may call alone.

The call of condolence is paid within three weeks after the funeral. However, the formal call of condolence is gradually going out of fashion. The afflicted persons often prefer to see only closest friends or relatives. Social acquaintances prefer to send notes of sympathy and to leave cards without asking to see members of the household in person.

Only those who have known a woman long and intimately now call to congratulate her when the occasion for this arises.

A photographer says that a long-nosed woman should not have her picture taken in profile. The long nose should be foreshortened in the posing, that is, with the head thrown upward or backward a trifle, and a full view or three-quarters view of such a face is best. A blonde will do well to powder her hair profusely, but no woman should put powder on her face when sitting for a photograph.

For School Lunches.—1. Two lettuce sandwiches, two of brown bread and cheese, two marguerites, two olives, an orange.

2. Two chicken sandwiches, two of chopped figs, a handful of peanuts, a little sponge cake, a pear.

3. Two brown bread and egg sandwiches, two of white bread and orange marmalade, a chicken drumstick, a square of fruit wafer, a peach.

4. Two sandwiches of dates and white bread, a slice of lamb, two gingersnaps, some molasses candy.

5. Two sandwiches of whole wheat bread and stewed prunes and chopped nuts, two chocolate wafers, two olives.

6. Two sandwiches of cream cheese, lettuce, white bread, two of preserved ginger, a little round cake, an orange.

7. Two sandwiches of dates and nuts, a small cake, a jar of orange salad, a bunch of grapes.

8. Two roast beef sandwiches, two of cream cheese and chopped peanuts, two small celery stalks, two sugar cookies, a jar of apple jam.

9. Two minced ham sandwiches, two of chopped celery with a dressing, cantaloupe.

10. Three sandwiches of plain bread and butter, a jar of mixed fruit salad, a slice of cold meat, three ginger cookies.

11. Two celery sandwiches, two of chopped chicken and olives with a little mayonnaise, a jar of stewed prunes, ginger bread.

What the Mouth Tells.—A large, shapely mouth signifies breadth of mind and toleration of other's peculiarities.

Thin lips denote covetousness, greed, selfishness and unless strongly contradicted by some other feature, intense love of power.

The more curved and flexible the lips the more yielding the nature. The more straight and firm the lips the more severe the nature. Lips that look as if they had been pressed into a straight line show self-repression, nervousness and obstinacy.

A mouth to be perfect should be large and shapely, the corners straight or very slightly inclined to droop; lips neither thick nor thin and firmly but easily closed.

Kitchen Don'ts.—Don't be discouraged by one failure. If the dish does not succeed try again, and keep on trying until you find out what is the matter.

Don't fail to keep a clock in the kitchen, for time is a necessary ingredient in successful cooking.

Don't fail to keep the ice box clean, for many foods like milk and butter are quick to absorb foreign odors.

Don't try to economize in the matter of fruits and vegetables. Your green-grocer's bill may be larger, but you will more than save it in the doctor's bill.—Delineator.

About the Graces of the Body: John Strange Winter has not much sympathy for those who say that modern athleticism among women tends to destroy feminine charms and graces of body. She admits that the hands and feet are inclined to broaden a little under new conditions, but she does not know that they will make inferior wives and mothers upon that account. She adds the comfortable assurance that both hands and feet must grow considerably more yet before they approach the ample dimensions of those of the Venus de Milo, who is usually supposed to be well equipped in the matter of womanly graces.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES

To remove rust on copper rub the article with liquid ammonia.

To clean zinc tubs wipe them over with paraffin and then scour them with crystal soap.

Wash the silver in the water in which potatoes have been boiled if you would have it beautifully bright and clean.

When your piano keys become yellow they can be restored to their former whiteness by rubbing them with turpentine.

The best housekeeper is the one who passes less time in making things clean and more thought in keeping them clean as she goes.

Keep camphor in cupboards where clothes are stored, for not only will it keep away moths but also mice, which dislike it exceedingly.

A clean cloth dipped in hot water, then a saucer of bran, will speedily clean white paint without injury to it. The soft bran acts like soap on the dirt.

Paraffin split on a stone floor may be removed by rubbing with brick over the mark and letting it stay till next day, then wash in the usual way and the floor will be perfectly clean.

Print can be removed from glass by rubbing it with hot, strong vinegar. Stains on the hands can be removed by acetate acid or salts of lemon and ink marks will soon yield to pumice stone.

When your meal is ready in the dining room, into a cup of boiling water pour a teaspoonful of lavender extract; the result will be a most delightful, refreshing odor.

Wash and starch dollies having knitted or crocheted lace borders. When they are half-dry, wrap them up in a cloth and lay them aside. Iron only the center of the dollies and pull the lace gently into shape with the fingers.

Mildew, if not of too long standing, can be removed by the use of raw tomato and salt. Rub the stains with tomato, sprinkle thickly with salt and lay in the sun. It may be necessary to repeat the process two or three times.

To remove ink stains from linen dip the articles in milk and let it soak for about two hours, then take out and wash with soap while the milk still remains on the spots of ink. This will remove any long-standing stain.

Save used tea leaves to sprinkle over floor before sweeping. But to prevent your carpet being stained before using them put them into the colander and let water from a tap run through them. Squeeze dry with the hands and they will be ready for use.

Don't sugar the fruit that is served at the table, suggests a competent housewife. Have your berries or sliced peaches or other fruit nicely prepared and set out the table without sugar; because if any of the fruit is left the sugar will make it look unappetizing if served at another meal. Serve the sugar separately in a shaker.

When using eggs break away just enough of the smaller end of the shell to



THAT SHOCKING DI RECTOIRE GOWN

SAINT PAUL, Minn., July 25.—Dressed in rectoire gowns in all shades have made their appearance in the parks of Saint Paul. As a result, the attendance at these places have increased mightily.

The first appearance of this most alluring creation of the tailor's skill created a small sized riot. At Como Park, one of the most beautiful resorts of the city one day last week, a young lady, very charmingly dressed in tan sauntered along one of the shaded walks. There was something peculiar about the dress she wore and a little breeze, more inquisitive than its fellows, blew over to ascertain what it was.

As the breeze caught up with the young lady, an aperture appeared in the pongee skirt, and horrors! from it peep-

enable you to remove the contents. Wash the shells carefully; then put them away in some safe place. At jelly making time fill these shells with jelly, covering the broken end with paraffin paper. It is impossible to imagine a more convenient way to carry jelly.

FOR THE TABLE

Save Your Cuttings: Don't neglect to save your cuttings from steaks, chops, roasts, and other meats. They make the nicest possible frying mediums.

Don't forget to have heavy brown paper in a colander on top of the range, and put your fried things into it as soon as done. The paper absorbs any superfluous grease.

Cream Horse-Radish Sauce.—Into one cup white sauce made of equal quantities of milk and white stock if convenient, stir one tablespoonful butter, three of cream and four of grated horse-radish. Heat over hot water and serve.

Fruit Salad with Golden Dressing.—One medium-sized pineapple, three bananas and three oranges. Cut the fruit into small cubes, pour the dressing over it and let stand in the ice chest for half an hour before serving.

Two eggs, one-quarter cup light-colored fruit juice, one-quarter cup sugar, one-quarter cup lemon juice. Beat eggs, add fruit juice, lemon juice and sugar. Stir constantly in a double boiler until it begins to thicken. Cool and serve on the diced fruit.

Luncheon Cake.—Cream one-half cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar and beat light. Add the yolks of two eggs well beaten, one-half cupful of milk alternately with one and one-half cupfuls of flour sifted with three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, then one cupful of chopped nut meats and the whites of two eggs. Bake in a sheet; ice and mark in squares, with a half of an English walnut meat in each square.

Chocolate Cake.—Melt one-half a cake of chocolate, add one-half a cup of hot water and cool. Cream one-half a cupful of butter, add two cupfuls of sugar, too

Bad Breath.

A well-known physician, who undoubtedly knows, declares that bad-breath has broken off more matches than bad temper.

There are ardent lovers who sometimes wish their sweethearts presented sweeter mouths to be kissed. Good teeth cannot prevent bad breath when the stomach is disordered.

The best cure for bad breath is a cleansing out of the body by use of

Lane's Family Medicine

the tonic laxative. This is a herb medicine, sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and it is saving more doctor's bills than any other medicine has ever saved.

It cures headache, backache, indigestion, constipation and skin diseases.

When using eggs break away just enough of the smaller end of the shell to

BREAKS WINDOW TO RESCUE SON

MRS. JAMES MURTAUGH SUSTAINS CUTS IN EFFORT TO REACH BOY IN PERIL.

HUSBAND HAS HANDS BURNED

Gasoline Explosion in Summer Home 'South of Corliss Occurred During' His Wife's Birthday Celebration—Both Sustained Painful Injuries as a Result of Accident.

Forcing her way through a thick glass window in order to save her son from danger by fire, Mrs. James Murtaugh of College avenue sustained a number of dangerous cuts, while James Murtaugh was badly burned by a fire, as the result of an explosion at their home south of Corliss last night. Mrs. Murtaugh was hurried to a physician, where it was necessary to take many stitches in her arm and wrist, and Mr. Murtaugh came to this city for treatment. The farm house was almost entirely gutted by fire.

To Celebrate Birthday. The Racine couple visited their farm south of the city last evening, driving out after six o'clock in the evening, the plan being to have a little country dinner in honor of Mrs. Murtaugh's birthday. The farm is located several miles south of Corliss, and a number of invited guests were present at the dinner. When the meal was concluded, the party was sitting under the trees, enjoying the evening air, when the explosion occurred. A maid servant in the employ of the Murtaughs, who had been caring for the work, was in the kitchen at the time the accident occurred.

Room a Mass of Flames. The gasoline stove in some manner had begun to leak, and had prevailed the entire room before the explosion took place. Then, in an instant the entire room was a mass of flames. Murtaugh ran to the room, and did what was possible to stop the fire, picking up the burning furniture bodily and carrying it to the door. So bad were the flames, however, that he was obliged to flee from the room several times, returning when slightly cooled to resume his burden. His hands and arms are badly burned today as the result of the fire.

Breaks in Window to Save Son. The small son of the family was in a room asleep, when the accident occurred, and the moment the flames burst was completely cut off from the door by the burning room. On the other side of the house, however, an outer window opened into this room, and Mrs. Murtaugh rushed to this window in an effort to save her son. The window proved refractory and after an ineffectual attempt to open it, she trust her arms right through the heavy panes of glass, forced an opening, entered the room and rescued the son.

Wife Driven to Corliss. With the help of neighbors, the fire was limited to the woodwork and the furniture of the house, and the building itself was not destroyed. Mrs. Murtaugh was driven to Corliss as swiftly as possible and her injuries treated. The escape from death of their son and saving at least the part of the house is considered very fortunate by Mr. and Mrs. Murtaugh, and they are deeply grateful that the accident did not prove worse.

Taft and Wisconsin. Milwaukee Sentinel: The persistent effort of the Democratic imagination to put Wisconsin in the Bryan column is amusing.

Another cocksure prophet now steps to the front through an eastern newspaper, and backs his oracle with the claim that he used to live in Wisconsin, and therefore knows all about it. Here is what he thinks he knows about the "La Follette followers":

They will all vote for Bryan. The old gold Democrats and stalwart Republicans will vote for Taft. This is enough to decide the halfbreeds. They will have no qualms about supporting Bryan, and I think Bryan will carry the state by a good majority. We have had our differences with its brand of Wisconsin Republicans. But we should be sorry to think so meanly of any brand of Republicans as to suspect them of a collective design to desert the party in a national election for so petty and pious a motive.

Moreover, why is not Mr. La Follette's denial, per Mr. Coehens, of this rumor of an intended bolt of his following given the compliment of a decent measure of credence? Mr. La Follette (per Coehens) has branded the bolt talk as the "sheerest foolishness." He has added that "there is nothing to be gained from the Democratic party, no matter what it may promise."

We have credited Coehens with entire sincerity and plenary authority in making that statement for La Follette. Henry speaks by the word, and as a scorching on the cinder path of progress is as fast as Boh. Moreover, the point is important, Mr. La Follette could not bring about this wholesale Republican desertion in Wisconsin even if he would.

Wisconsin Republicanism is fundamentally Republican, and it likes Taft—as a progressive conservative—from the ground up. His Republicanism could not suit party conditions in this state better if it were made to order.

FINANCIAL

Money Gives Power

The man who deposits his money in the bank has a power the other man cannot have. The man who does not use the bank lacks the prestige the bank relation would give him, lacks the power of co-operation. The man who has his money in the bank multiplies his influence and the efficiency of his money because he makes checks and commercial paper do what the other man's money must do alone and the money in the bank promotes and maintains the industrial and commercial enterprises of the community.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Capital and Surplus, - \$300,000

U. S. DEPOSITARY

NEAR TO DEATH IN AN AUTO

J. J. Heron and Father go Over Twenty Foot Embankment in Ravine—Given Severe Shakeup.

J. J. Heron of Chicago, with his father, came near being dashed to death in an automobile between this city and Kenosha last night. With a large 50 horse power Thomas machine, No. 11,748, Mr. Heron and his father left Chicago for a trip to Milwaukee. When the Thomas Hill, between this city and Kenosha was reached, Mr. Heron opened up his machine at high speed to climb the hill. Just as the top was reached the engine went dead, or in other words stopped.

The break failed to work and Mr. Heron attempted to back his machine down the hill, but it swerved to the side and crashed down a twenty foot embankment and landed in a ravine and creek. Luckily the automobile did not turn over, but remained on the four wheels, and Mr. Heron and his father escaped with a bad shaking up.

Four horses were hired to pull the machine out of the ravine, but failed. Then ropes and a double tackle was secured and attached to a tree, and men worked until 9 o'clock this morning before the machine was got on the road. The back was stove in and other damage done.

Mr. Heron is one of the largest livery automobile men in Chicago and declares that the escape of himself and father from injury and perhaps death, was miraculous.

ATTEMPTED THEFT OF HORSE AND BUGGY IS FRUSTRATED

Says the Burlington Standard Democrat: A young fellow by the name of Mason, employed at the factory of the Verstraet-Frye Manufacturing Co., attempted to steal a horse and buggy belonging to Tielhofen & Kelley at Brown's lake last Sunday. Chas. Kleinkopf and family had the rig and had driven to Brown's lake and tied in front of Cunningham's cottage. When they again came for the rig they found it was gone and immediately began a search. It was found who had taken the rig and pursuit was started. When Mason found others were after him he left the buggy and horse and went on alone. The horse was caught after he had broken the shafts and top of the surrey. A warrant for the arrest of Mason on the charge of horse stealing was issued, but so far no trace of him has been found.

"WETS" WON BY ONE VOTE.

Local Option Election Results in Liquor Men Winning.

GEORGETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—In one of the most exciting local option elections in the history of this city, yesterday in the principal distilling section of central Kentucky the "wets" secured the victory by a majority of one vote. Women and children took part in a canvass of voters, marching through the streets singing hymns and buttonholing voters. Bells were tolled all day and brass bands visited all polling places, the excitement and noise ceasing only when the polls closed.

S.S.S. DRIVES OUT BLOOD HUMORS

The skin is not simply an outer covering of the body, but through its thousands of pores and glands it performs the great and necessary work of regulating our temperature, and also assists in disposing of the refuse and waste matters of the system by the constant evaporation that goes on through these little tubes. To perform these duties the tissues and fibers which connect and surround the pores and glands must be continually nourished by pure blood. When from any cause the circulation becomes infected with impurities and humors, it loses its strengthening powers and begins to disintegrate the delicate tissues, and produces Eczema, Acne, Tetter, or some other itching (disfiguring skin trouble). S. S. S. cures skin diseases of every kind by going down into the circulation and neutralizing and removing the impurities and humors which change the quality of the blood, to a cooling, health-producing stream, which instead of irritating and inflaming the skin, cures and nourishes it by its soothing, purifying qualities. Salves, washes, lotions, etc., may be used for any temporary relief, but they afford but skin diseases cannot be cured until S. S. S. has purified the blood. Book on Skin Diseases and S. S. S. medical advice free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

HAVE YOU Had Unsatisfactory Results With the Paint you have Used Heretofore?

If you are going to paint this season insist on having LOWE BROS.' High Standard Paint.

IT'S FOR SALE AT THE LANGLOIS CO.

SPOKE NAMES IN DELIRIUM

BUT IDENTITY OF SUPPOSED JACK
MC COY IS NOT REVEALED
AT THE INQUEST

FIND SEVERAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Kept Calling for Wife, Mary or Nellie
and Son Tom or Willie During His
Last Hours—Implored Boy Not to
Hurt Him.

NOT RUN DOWN BY TRAIN

Evidence of Employees all to Effect That
Body was Untouched by Wheels—
Clothing Not Dirty—Feet on One of
the Rails, But Head was Not—Physi-
cians Also Testify.

Mystery still surrounds the identity
of the man found lying between the
main tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee
& St. Paul Railway, one hundred feet
north of Truesdell station, Kenosha
county, on July 21st, with his skull badly
crushed and who was brought to this
city and died yesterday morning at the
St. Luke's hospital, calling for his wife
Mary or Nellie, with his last breath and
also mentioning the name of his son,
Tom, whom he implored not to hurt him.

Once when he was partly conscious he
said that his name was Jack Mc Coy
and that he lived at 226 Peoria street,
Chicago, but investigation on the part of
Chief of Police O'Hare of Kenosha, failed
to locate any relative by that name in
Chicago.

Several Photographs Found.

There was found on the lapel of the
man's coat the picture of a fine looking
boy, possibly ten years of age, and in
his pocket the photograph of a woman
possibly 30 years old and a string of five
other pictures of a woman in different
poses. This was all, not a single scrap
of paper.

Story of the Discovery.

The first witness called was Dr. Geo.
E. Johnson of Kenosha. He said that he
was sent here to attend an injured
man who was picked up at Truesdell
Kenosha county. The physician said
that the man did not regain consciousness
so far as he knew. At times he
talked in a delirious manner and kept
calling for his wife, Mary or Nellie and
son Willie. Found no injuries of conse-
quence on the body, but there was an
injury on the head. After death this
wound was opened up and the skull
found to be fractured from the top of
the head down to the brain, a distance
of four inches. In his opinion that
caused death. He said Kenosha officers
had failed to locate relatives of the man.
There was a call from Chicago to Ken-
osha officers, by a woman, who failed
to give her name and said she would be
here today. In his opinion the injuries
resulted from the man falling and striking
upon his head and could hardly have
been made from a club or other blunt
instrument.

The Conductor's Story.

Conductor B. S. Vincent of a freight
train, bound north, testified as to the
discovery of the body lying between the
tracks, one hundred feet north of Trues-
dell, the head of the tracks and the legs
on one rail. He could not give any idea
how the man was hurt, but told of the
fast mail and a freight passing while
his train was sidetracked. The man was
immediately taken to Corlies.

Take Collins, engineer of the train,
told how the fireman had called to him
that there was a man dead on the tracks.
He stopped the train, an investigation
was made and the man found alive. He
believed the man fell from the fast mail
train, for had he been on the tracks
when that train passed, his legs would
have been cut off. He did not think any
train hit the man.

Fireman First at Scene.

William Wonn, fireman, of Milwaukee,
testified that he first saw the man and
when the train stopped was first at his
side. The man's head was off the rails,
but his feet on one rail. His clothing
was not dirty, evidence that he was not
dragged by a train and that he did not
roll. The man was hurried to Corlies
and then to Racine.

Dr. Brehm, who assisted in the ex-
amination, after death, testified as to
the nature of the injuries and cause of
death.

The jury, composed of Peter Tiede-
mann, Frank Bassinger, Joseph Stehlik,
A. Field, James Hendrie and George
Grenier, brought in a verdict in accord-
ance with the facts.

agreed to stand all of the expenses con-
nected with the case and also burial. The
body will probably be kept a few days,
with hopes that friends or relatives can
be located.

There was not the slightest evidence
to show whether the man was killed by
a train or otherwise, nor that his right
name is Jack McCoy.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT BROUGHT

Robert Ladwig of Twin Lakes Eues Jef-
ferson Ice Co.—Ingalls and Stewart for
Plaintiff.

Kenosha News: One of the biggest
demands for damages ever made in the
first judicial circuit is made in a suit
filed by Calvin Stewart of this city and
Wallace Ingalls of Racine in which Robert
Ladwig of Twin Lakes is the plaintiff
and the Jefferson Ice company of
Chicago the defendant. The plaintiff
who was a former employee of the ice
company, demands damages to the
amount of \$25,000 for personal injuries.
It is expected that the case will come up
at the September term of the circuit
court.

The suit is based on an accident which
occurred at an ice house at Silver Lake
the latter part of November of last year.
At that time the Jefferson Ice company
was rebuilding one of the largest houses
owned by the company in the county and
Ladwig was employed as a laborer. The
company had been removing the
sheeting and the outer wall of the ice
house in what is known as the "dead
air space." Ladwig and another work-
man were working on these brackets
when one of them gave way and the two
men were thrown twenty-five feet to
the surface of the ice house below. The
fellow laborer escaped without serious
injuries, but Ladwig was removed from
the house unconscious and, in his com-
plaint he claims that he was permanent-
ly disabled from work.

Equal Justice for All.

Evening Wisconsin: The text of the
decision of the United States Court of
Appeals in the Standard Oil company
case, which had not come over the wires
when the Evening Wisconsin's editorial
comment of yesterday was penned,
shows the reversal of the action of Judge
Landis to be even more thorough than
was at first supposed.

It condemns as erroneous the exclu-
sion of evidence which was offered and
which would have shown the existence
of a published rate of a parallel road
practically as low as that at which the
shipments of the defendant company
were made over the Alton. It condemns
the declaration of Judge Landis in his
charge to the jury that to show that the
defendant had accepted a concession
knowingly it was not necessary to estab-
lish that the defendant had actual
knowledge of a lawful rate. It affirms
that the trial court committed an error
of solid substance in refusing to submit
to the jury the whole question of whether
the defendant company had knowledge
of the tariff sheet from which it was
said to have accepted a concession.
It pronounces arbitrary the method
adopted by the trial court of measuring
the number of offenses committed by
the defendant company, supposing it to
have committed an offense at all. It
warily intimates in brief that in making
his rulings in this case and in fixing
the amount of the tremendous fine, larger
than the capital of the defendant
corporation, and larger than any finan-
cial penalty ever before imposed in all
the history of the jurisprudence, the trial
judge acted like a man assuming him-
self to be above the law.

The upshot of the matter seems to be
that in the opinion of the three, experi-
enced judges of the court, of appeals the
young judge of the lower court before
which the famous Standard Oil case was
first tried erred most egregiously, to the
extent of a denial of justice, and that he
must retrace his course and undo what
he has done.

However various opinions may be on
the subject of the Standard Oil Com-
pany, good citizens cannot differ as to
the principle that justice must be ad-
ministered without respect of persons.
The courts must be above the clamor of
the crowd, and causes must be tried on
their merits, without respect to whether
plaintiffs or defendants be rich or
poor, influential or powerless, popular or
generally disliked. The Standard Oil
Company is entitled in court to just as
much consideration, and no more, than
is due to a tramp charged with stealing
a dog. If a tramp were adjudged guilty
and thrust into jail with no better chance
to prove his innocence than was allowed
to the defendant in the celebrated litiga-
tion now under review on the occasion
of the first trial, public sympathy would
have been with the tramp on the facts
becoming known. It is not to be expect-
ed that there will be popular shedding
of tears over the escape of the Standard
Oil Company from the payment of the
Landis fine. But there certainly is good
reason for Americans of all gradations
of fortune to acclaim as sound American
doctrine the principle of equal justice
for all.

Racine County's Big Ditch.

Evening Wisconsin: The effect of the
new Mt. Pleasant and Somers drainages
has been so beneficial to formerly sub-
merged lands in Racine and Kenosha
counties that another big ditch has been
planned to run through the Eau Claire
bottoms and carry away the surplus
water. There are many similar oppor-
tunities in various parts of the United
States to convert land now almost worth-
less lands into tillable fields by the dig-
ging of large drainage canals. The pro-
posed new canal through the Eau Claire
bottoms will cost about \$12,000.

The state utility law is a sure haven
of refuge for every public service cor-
poration in the state.

THREE SOLDIERS SLAIN IN STORM

LIGHTNING, BESIDES DEALING
DEATH, INJURED FIFTY PER-
CENTS AT GETTYSBURG.

HAPPENED AT ENCAMPMENT

Wind Blew With Almost Cyclonic Force;
While Rain and Electrical Display was
Worst in Years—Tents Collapse—Wom-
en and Children Go Into Hys-
terics.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 24.—An all
night search throughout Camp Hays
where the 10,000 men of the National
Guard of Pennsylvania has been in camp
for a week, and which was last night
visited by a terrific electrical and wind
storm, shows that three soldiers were
struck dead by lightning and that nearly
a half hundred other persons were in-
jured by the electrical bolts or were other-
wise hurt. It was probably the wildest
night the historic battle ground has
experienced since the memorable July
days of 1863.

Those killed were:
Corporal C. Milton Garver, company G,
Tenth regiment, Uniontown.
James A. Barber, company K, Tenth
regiment, Marysboro.

Private Clyde Morrison, company D,
Sixteenth regiment.
The dead were members of the second
brigade, composed of regiments from the
western part of the state, most of the
storm's damage occurring in the section
of the field occupied by that brigade.
The cots of the hospital tent are filled
with the injured, some of whom are wom-
en and children who had been visiting
the camp.

Buried Under the Canvas.

The ten which Governor Stuart had
been occupying during the week's en-
campment was blown down by the ter-
rific wind and the governor and those
who were his guests at the time were
buried under the canvas. With the gov-
ernor were Charles B. Mann, of the state
railroad commission; Col. Good of the
first regiment, Philadelphia, and Cap-
tain F. L. Weaver, formerly of the first
regiment. They were all thrown to the
ground by the falling canvas, but man-
aged to crawl out into the open. In the
tent adjoining that of the governor's
were the sisters of Governor Stuart, Mrs.
Cornelia Stuart of Harrisburg, and Mrs.
Lechler of Philadelphia and Mrs. Charles
B. Mann of Philadelphia. They were
there for the usual evening band con-
cert and could not get back to town be-
fore the storm broke. It was with the
greatest difficulty that the tent they
occupied was kept from collapsing.

Wind of Cyclonic Force.

The storm which had been brewing all
evening, broke suddenly. The wind
blew with almost cyclonic force, the
rain came down in torrents and the
lightning was the severest seen here in
years. Although the hour was getting
late the camp still contained many vis-
itors who had been delayed by the jolli-
fications which always obtain in camp the
night before the regiments leave for
home. The second brigade is situated
in the lowest field of the camp ground
and everywhere tents were striking in
many places. For company street was
soon a running stream. Everywhere
tents were collapsing and lightning bolts
were striking in many places.

Search for the Injured.

For a time utter confusion reigned,
but as the storm passed off, the com-
manders of the several regiments in the
second brigade brought about order and
began to systematically search for injured
guardsmen. As rapidly as they were
found they were removed to the hospital
tent and given attention by regimental
surgeons assisted by physicians, sum-
moned from the town of Gettysburg.
The trolley line between the camp ground
and the town was put out of service by
the storm and many of the visitors were
compelled to spend the night in the Y.
M. C. A. tent. Among them were women
and children who almost went into
hysterics during the height of the storm.
More than 300 tents were blown down.
Of the 60 tents of battery B, but eight
remained standing.

How the Killed Met Death.

Garver was with friends in the guard
tent when he was killed. The bolt
threw his companions in a heap severely
shocking all of them. Then it shot
along the ground thirty feet to the tent
of Chief Musician Morrison, wrecking the
tent and stunning Morrison, Christian and
their wives. It tore Christian's coat to
shreds and twisted his arm into a
shapeless mass. An instant later fifty
yards away another bolt struck Barber,
killing him. His watch stopped at 9:26.
Private Morrison was standing at the
hospital tent when he was struck. There
were seven or eight patients in it, suf-
fering from the heat.

During a storm Tuesday night, Lieut.
Paul K. Morley, of the first regiment,
was killed by lightning while on regim-
ental guard duty.

Cherry Pudding.

Two eggs, 2 cups flour, 2 cups milk, 2
cups cherries, 1 tablespoon melted butter,
2 teaspoons baking powder, make a bat-
ter with eggs, butter, milk and flour, with
baking powder sifted in; beat well, stir
in three cups cherries. Steam in a mold
three hours and serve with a rich, sweet
sauce. Equally delicious with strawber-
ries, raspberries or any fresh tart fruit.

FARMHAND'S DIRE DEED

KILLS EMPLOYER, WOUNDS GIRL,
AND THEN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Love Affair Cause of Tragedy, Both Men;
Unfortunately, Admiring the Same
Woman—Note Left by Slayer Says, "I
Was Drunk."

GRAND RAPIDS, Wis., July 24.—
John Lynch, a farmhand, shot and killed
his employer, Andrew Nomenon, aged
30, wounded Miss Anna Sorenson and
tried to commit suicide by cutting his
throat, six miles south of here at 8:30
last night.

The affray was over the wounded girl
with whom both Lynch and Nomenon
were in love. Lynch left the Nomenon
farm, where he lived with Nomenon
and his brother, all bachelors, last eve-
ning and went to the Sorenson place,
adjoining, where he broke in on his em-
ployer and Miss Sorenson. He found
them sitting on the couch and a quarrel
ensued. Lynch was angered and drew a
revolver, demanding that Nomenon
cease paying attentions to the girl. He
fired two bullets into Nomenon's head
and then turned the pistol on the girl,
one bullet striking her in the mouth and
the other going wild. He left immedi-
ately.

Slashed His Own Throat.

He was found along the road a half
mile from the Sorenson farm at 2 o'clock
this morning with several slashes in his
neck. Some of the cuts appeared to have
been made with a jackknife and others
with a razor.

While the murderer was being taken
to the village of Nekosha the mob of
300 men attempted to lynch him, but
Sheriff Welch kept the men back with
his revolver and safely landed him at
the village. Lynch was brought to the
county jail here this afternoon and is
under a doctor's care. He will probably
recover.

Tried to Get Cartridges of Farmer.

As soon as Lynch had shot his em-
ployer and the girl he tried to shoot
himself, but the cartridge did not ex-
plode. He then went to a neighboring
farmer's house where he tried to secure
more cartridges. The farmer inquired of
Lynch what was the trouble, and it is
said he confessed and then fled. The
alarm was then given.

Nomenon was brought to this city and
died here this afternoon at 5 o'clock. He
never regained consciousness after being
shot.

Miss Sorenson was also brought to the
hospital here and she will probably re-
cover, the doctors declare. Miss Soren-
son is 20 years of age and keeps house
for her brother on the farm. He was
not at home at the time of the shooting.

"Full of Booze and Crazy."

The Nomenon brothers came to this
county six months ago from Chicago, and
brought Lynch with them.

The following note was found: "Very
sorry that I did what I did. Was full
of booze and crazy. John Lynch."

HAS VICIOUS DOG ORDINANCE

Chief Baker Draws up One Providing
Fine and Imprisonment for Owners of
Ugly Canines.

The fact that many persons have been
bitten by vicious dogs in the past and
have no redress except to bring suit
against the owners for damages, has led
Chief of Police Baker to draw up an or-
dinance, termed "Vicious Dog Ordi-
nance." This measure provides that
when a vicious dog bites a person the
owner may be arrested and fined from
\$5 to \$25 and costs or thirty days in
jail, and the judge before whom the
case is tried, may order the dog killed if
he so sees fit. The ordinance will prob-
ably be presented to the council for con-
sideration at its next session.

KEARNEY STIRS CONVENTION

Makes a Real Old Fashioned Democratic
Speech at Cream City.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24.—Attor-
ney T. M. Kearney of Racine, one of the
speakers in the concluding boom of the
convention, made a real, old fashioned
Democratic speech, stirring up much en-
thusiasm while he held the stage.
Mr. Kearney congratulated Democracy
on being able to hold such a convention.
He said the Republicans did not dare to
hold one. If they did, the mayor and
whole police force could not promise en-
tire physical protection to the delegates.
He said the convention offered a protest
and a promise, a protest against stric-
tures which others would place upon the
right of assembly, and a promise that
Democrats would not only stand for
such popular rights but would practice
them so that they would not fall into
disuse.

He said that time at last had brought
to a test the patriotism of some Repub-
licans who had been misleading Demo-
crats in the claim that they were the
purveyors of all the virtue there was in
the world. They were now fighting
among themselves and were beginning to
learn some truths.

"The Democratic party can go before
the people this fall united, and un-
shaken. The Republican party is on
trial at the bar of public opinion and it
must now stand up and answer, guiltily
or not guilty," he said, followed by pro-
longed applause.

He painted a picture of Taft, Sherman,
Speaker Cannon and others laughing be-
hind their hands in their promise to re-
vise the tariff after election in Novem-
ber.

A RETRIAL IS THE ORDER

PRESIDENT ISSUES COMMAND IN
STANDARD OIL CASE.

Declares There is no Question as to
Guilt—Evidently of Opinion That Re-
publican Party Shall Not Be Blamed
for the Decision.

The president has directed the attor-
ney general to immediately take steps
for the retrial of the Standard Oil case.
The reversal of the decision of the lower
court does not in any shape or way
touch the merits of the case excepting
so far as the size of the fine concerned.
There is absolutely no question as to
the guilt of the defendant or the excep-
tionally grave character of the offense.
The president would regard it as a gross
miscarriage of justice if, through tech-
nicities of any kind, the defendant es-
caped the punishment which would have
been unquestionably been meted out to any
weaker defendant who had been guilty
of any such offense. The president will
do everything in his power to avert or
prevent such miscarriage of justice.
With this purpose in view the President
has directed the attorney general to
bring into consultation Frank B. Kol-
logg in the matter and to do every-
thing possible to bring the offenders
to justice.—Statement issued for Presi-
dent Roosevelt by Secretary Loeb Yes-
terday.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 24.—Fol-
lowing a conference with William H.
Taft yesterday, President Roosevelt de-
termined that the chances of success of
the Republican presidential candidate
should not be imperiled by the higher
court's reversal of the fine of \$29,240,000
the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, im-
posed by Judge Keneaw M. Landis on
July 17.

If any words of his would carry
weight, the President decided, the vot-
ers of the country would have no
grounds for blaming the Republican
party for the failure to uphold the pen-
alty placed on the wealthy corporation
by Judge Landis. So with the co-oper-
ation of Mr. Taft and Secretary Loeb
he prepared a pronouncement which im-
pressed those who saw it as one of the
most remarkable pronouncements ever is-
sued by a chief executive of a nation.

When Judge Grosscup was shown the
President's statement he read it care-
fully. For an instant his face became very
stern and then the judicial countenance
relaxed into a very pleasant smile.

"I have only a few words to say," he
said, "and if you will pardon me, I'll
write it. I will take only a minute."

This is what he wrote:
"There is no more reason why I should
take notice of the comment of Mr.
Roosevelt than I would that of any pri-
vate citizen, for the office that he fills
and the office that the judges of the
Court of Appeals fill are entirely inde-
pendent, though co-ordinate branches of
the government."

CAN'T SELL DIRT AS POTATOES.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 24.—Steps are
being taken here to regulate the ques-
tion of how much dirt will be allowed
on potatoes which are marketed in the
state of Kansas. If too much dirt is
shoveled into a sack of potatoes, it
means, according to the Kansas laws,
adulteration of the potatoes. A ruling
of this kind has been made by the Kan-
sas state board of health. The violation
comes in on the pure food and health
laws which require that full net weights
be given in selling foodstuff.

Dirt, according to the ruling, will not
hereafter be permitted by the Kansas
officials to go in as a part of the net
weight of potatoes. Growers and ship-
pers who are too liberal about shoveling
in dirt are very apt to get themselves
in serious trouble by continuing this old
practice, which has doubtless proved very
profitable to them.

This step on the part of the state of
Kansas is commended by wholesale po-
tato jobbers and consumers and it is
hoped that the law will be rigidly en-
forced in Kansas and that steps will also
be taken in other states to provide against
the operations of this particular variety
of crookedness.

The matter was brought to the atten-
tion of the Kansas officials by a grocer
who bought 5 sacks from a commission
firm. They weighed 530 pounds. In
the 5 sacks there was 65 pounds of earth,
showing that the potatoes had not been
cleaned before sacking. The grocer com-
plained to the pure food department and
wanted the commission man prosecuted,
but the attorney general has ruled that
the commission man cannot be arrested,
but that the farmer can, because he was
adulterating his potatoes.

An effort is to be made to prevent the
sale of earth for potatoes by warning
the farmers that they must be careful
to clean the potatoes thoroughly before
sacking them.

We're Extravagant Meat-eaters.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: The av-
erage American looks with contempt up-
on the elaborate menu of the French
housewife with its "courses" of eggs and
vegetables and occasional scanty pick-
ings of meat, with seldom a good, honest
joint. The French housewife would think
our great masses of meat not only waste-
ful, but barbarous. She has learned to
make much of little, to put variety and
delicacy of flavor above mere quantity,
to bring taste to the service of the slender
purse. This is not wholly from choice;
it is partly from necessity, because beef
and mutton are not as cheap in France
as they have been with us. We need not
lose our advantages, but some part, at
least, of the remedy for high prices it is
well to seek in the direction, in which
they have been found in other countries.

FOSTER-FAMILY IN REUNION

To Number of Fifty They Gathered at
Paddock's Lake—Some of Them Early
Settlers in Vicinity.

On July 19, the members of the Fos-
ter family to the number of fifty-eight,
held a grand reunion on the Old Set-
tler's grounds at Paddock's Lake. This
place being especially appropriate, as
the Fosters were among the earliest
settlers in Kenosha county.

At noon a sumptuous dinner, with all
the picnic delicacies, from fried chicken
to watermelons and ice cream, was
served in the dining hall, where the ta-
bles were beautifully decorated with
sweet-peas, poppies and water lilies.
The afternoon was delightfully spent
in recalling old times, renewing old ac-
quaintance with those from a distance,
and becoming acquainted with the new
members of the family.

At three o'clock most of the crowd at-
tended the services, given by the boys of
St. Peter's choir of Chicago, who are
camping on the east shore of the lake.
About five o'clock, all again repaired to
the dining room where supper was serv-
ed. Among those present from out of
town were Mr. and Mrs. Sela Foster
(and daughter Mae), Mr. and Mrs. Par-
ley Foster, (and daughter Fern), Mr.
Beia Foster, and Miss Leda Foster of
Roberts, Ill., their father Eliah Foster,
having settled in Salem, Wis., in 1835;
Mrs. Ida Jackson and son Roy, of Rus-
sell, Ill.; Mr. Will Hicks of Geneva, Wis.;
Mr. Asa Parker and daughter, Alice, of
Racine, Wis.; Prof. Lee E. Bassett, of
Leland Stanford university, Cal.; and
Dr. and Mrs. Smith of Galesburg, Ill.

DOG DIED OF BROKEN HEART

"Curley," Whose Master Perished in Mil-
waukee Last Winter, Refused to Leave
City—Taken Away Twice.

"Curley," a beautiful, brown spaniel
dog, which was in charge of J. Gray,
news agent of this city, for several
months, is dead. There is an interest-
ing story in connection with the history
of the canine. "Curley" was owned by
Pete Meard of Milwaukee, engaged as a
watchman on one of the government
piers which was being constructed. The
animal was his constant companion.
Last January Meard disappeared and his
faithful dog was found laying on the
ice on the breakwater and it was
impossible to drive him away from a
certain spot. It was concluded that
Meard fell into the water and was drown-
ed at this location. Day and night the
dog lay there, watching the water and
ice in the lake and seldom left to eat
and drink.

Finally the beast was bodily carried
away and Mr. Gray of this city took and
brought "Curley" to Racine, but he ran
away and was found laying on the Mil-
waukee breakwater soon after. Again
the animal was brought here and shut
up for a few days, but it was apparent
that the poor brute was mourning to
death for his master. Lately it was
taken back to Milwaukee and yesterday
it was ascertained it died, to all appear-
ances from a broken heart. The body
of Arld has never been recovered.

FIRST FARMER OF WISCONSIN

What Ex-Governor Hoard Says on State
Aid for Country Roads.

"In my judgment, nothing has come
before the people of the state in many
years which means more to the future
progress and development of our com-
monwealth than this very question of
State Aid.

"The farmer is especially interested, if
he can but see the question in its true
light. There is a powerful pressure of
public sentiment for the improvement of
our roads. The farmer has resisted this
pressure because, as matters now stand,
the main burden of construction would
come on him, but if the proposed amend-
ment to the Constitution is carried, then
all the property of the State is placed
under contribution for this important ob-
ject.

"Then, again, there is no man in the
State who is more vitally interested
from the hard cash standpoint, in hav-
ing good roads to his market town, than
the farmer. The nearer to town his
farm lies the greater its value, and the
more it will sell for per acre. A good
macadamized road that can be used in all
kinds of weather and all times of the
year for the heaviest loads, practically
reduces distance fifty per cent, for double
the load can be handled and, if need be,
the distance can be traveled in half the
time. Wherever such roads have been
built, the effect has been to, at once,
increase the selling value of the farms
adjoining from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

"These are hard, practical reasons look-
ing to an increase of farm values and
wealth, and I believe they lie within
this proposition of State Aid for roads.

OBITUARY.

Gulbrandson.

Irving G. Gulbrandson, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Gulbrandson, died at St. Mary's
hospital this morning, aged 38 years, of
appendicitis. Deceased was well and
favorably known on the north side of
the river and his demise will be learned
with sincere sorrow. He leaves to mourn
his death a father, mother and four sis-
ters: Mrs. Philip Gulley, Mrs. John
Krug, Jr., Mrs. Albert Gulander and John
Gulbrandson. Time of funeral will be
announced later.

No prohibition for Wisconsin Demo-
crats: But there will be one as to the
election of their ticket against a re-
publican ticket.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

328 Main St., Between Third and Fourth Sts.
Issued on Tuesday of each week.

Sample copies sent free on application.
All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.
In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.
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TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1908.

INCREASING BUSINESS GAINS
Dispatches from various parts of the country give a substantiation of the statements that the depression occasioned by the financial troubles of last fall were disappearing with comforting rapidity. At Milwaukee a great iron works received in June an increase of thirty to fifty per cent of orders over May and seventy per cent of the plant is running normally. The railroad shops there are now employing very nearly the full complement of 5,000 men. By the beginning of winter the shops will have turned out it is expected \$1,800,000 worth of locomotives.

At Omaha new industries are being started and factories are running full time. Kansas City reports as being in as practically as good shape and in as good form as previous to the beginning of the financial troubles. A business revival is reported from New Orleans with the outlook superior to that of months ago. With this report is the statement of some business men to the tenor that Bryan can not cope against Taft, and further that many of the business men of the city will vote for Taft.

Word from Cleveland says business is on the boom order and all looks well. Merchants expect a fine fall trade with good advance orders coming in. By the time the new year begins most of the effects of last fall will have disappeared. Recovery is in progress. Philadelphia mills are resuming with reports from industrial plants employing thousands of men showing affairs are rapidly improving with substantial gains being made steadily. One great mill employing 3,000 men has resumed after being closed some time. Others will reopen before long.

Cincinnati is very optimistic and considerable improvement is reported. Some industries as the clothing, dry goods and boots and shoes are about normal as to orders and working force, though in the metal and tool lines sixty-five per cent of the usual force is being kept busy. Pittsburgh is very cheerful, with an item saying the full volume of the amount of money paid out by the banks for the normal monthly pay day, \$1,000,000, is expected to be restored by the end of the year, the amount for June and July being placed at about \$650,000.

New York feels decidedly good business regaining its normal condition at a goodly rate. It is stated a pronounced revival in all lines of trade started in after the end of the Chicago convention. A good judge predicts that by the end of the middle of the fall months, or October, the railroads will be sending their trains out looking for missing cars as they will all be needed. Regarding the election of Taft, as certain plans are reported as being laid contemplating increased manufacturing and thus employing much more labor even with decided overtime. In this connection a member of the New York Bankers' association said at a meeting that the October panic of 1907 had its beginning several years ago "when so many large corporations were started with watered and inflated capital."

At other and numerous places within the past two months works have resumed and the number of idle men reduced and this is shown in Racine, where industries that had to go slow on account of the depression, have resumed with a normal force.

It is best to keep to the facts, and these are that many industries report steadily increasing improvement. Some lines have scarcely felt the troubles in the first place, while others were more or less hit. Everywhere is an optimistic feeling encouraged heartily by undoubted increases in business and manufacturing. In the trades of heavier weight, as in the metals it is true not so many men are employed as before, but recovery is in progress at a satisfying rate while railroad shops in various places reported an increasing number of men at work. The crops this year will be bountiful and this will of course help to put a large volume of money in circulation and increase the volume of business.

This week reports from Orange, N. J., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Salem, Mass., state plants are resuming and at full time.

A GREAT TASK TO ACCOMPLISH

Stress is being laid upon the grave dangers of a timber famine and that not much more than two decades in the distance. These warnings do not come from the magazine muck rakers but from official sources at Washington, and no less a person than the head of the forestry bureau really believes the commercial supply of lumber will be exhausted within the next twenty years. This

does not mean all the timber in the country will have been cut down, but it is intended to plainly inform the people that within two to three decades the forests will have been so depleted that lumbering as a commercial operation will have disappeared. This means the most serious trouble and menace. Bad enough as it is at present and with rivers and flowing streams being depleted year after year before our eyes, the last forest coverings even as they now exist, will in going, expose the country to most frightful floods every year, and fully as great an evil, expose the land to an aridity that can not but surely gravely affect the food supply of the people.

Within the last twenty-two years our presidents have been adding to the forest reserves, this meaning that certain public lands covered with timber or having timber sufficient to consider for the purpose, have been taken from out of public entry and the land placed under care of government forest rangers. Certain portions of these reserves that may be cultivated are leased out by the government for cultivation, and the timber can not be cut without previous permission and even this allowed amount is designated by the forester in charge. So that very contrary to the ideas disseminated by interested parties, these great reservations are not entirely withdrawn from public uses. But even if not an acre was used the vast benefits to the people would greatly outweigh any possible losses by being withdrawn from agricultural purposes, for the amount available for this purpose in these reserves is very limited anyway, because the bulk of reserve lies on mountain slopes for there are thousands of acres, and millions of acres absolutely hopeless for agricultural purposes, but invaluable as being utilized as nature's storehouse of waste waters. Thus the flowing streams may be maintained in reasonable volume, the forests continue to grow annually increasing, and in certain portions of the extensive reserves the government will permit cuttings under of course proper regulations, this being the practice resorted to by several European nations and notably Germany.

The reserved woodlands now will reach very close to 170,000,000 acres and had not congress last winter through certain influences largely deprived the president of power to set aside reserve districts, by this time the area would have largely exceeded 200,000,000 acres. The area under government ownership yet remaining on the mountain slopes and in forest regions, will probably reach 300,000,000 acres and every acre can not be too soon withdrawn from the reach of the speculators, the land grabbers, and the timber monopolizers who would if they could absolutely control every acre capable of growing trees. This would not mean within government reservations there would be no cutting down for lumber, for there would be, but the timber stores of the Nation would be under government control and the cutting down would be done scientifically and contemplating the amount added by the natural yearly growth.

The income to the government last year from timber sales reached nearly \$500,000.

OUR LEGAL CODES

A disgusted writer wants to know in a Chicago paper whether or not things may not be better arranged saving the country much public scandal. This writer thinks wealthy criminals should be shielded from the vulgar gaze of the curious, saying:

"As soon as they have been subjected to arrest (unjustly, of course) why not present them with a Carnegie medal and send them home to enjoy their (in many cases) ill-gotten wealth? That would save the judge, jury and others connected with the long, tedious trials much inconvenience. The dead would not be slandered and justice could be meted out with a stern hand to the first poor man or woman that happened to be entangled in the meshes of the law. The greatest crime of the twentieth century seems to be not having money."

This writer attaches his full name and residence and does not seek to hide his responsibility behind the editorial contents as so many of the public do in sending in their anonymous articles. It is of course a most cowardly thing to do but a luxury of having some paper belt your enemy or whatever one wishes to club without the slightest public responsibility on the writer's part, except the legal liability if the libel law is violated, for a newspaper is a bigger fool to print an article often vicious without even a name attached not for publication but as evidence of good faith to the paper.

But as to the accusation, it is by no means merited. It is not because those with wealth have a better chance of escaping, but because money hires lawyers artistic in their ways, money secures witnesses from outside, thus helping in the defense or offense as the case may be, and it is money as money, and by no means because of the individual with money, that does admittedly accomplish what sometimes men without money are unable to accomplish.

The criminal with sufficient to buy the services of accomplished lawyers reaches precisely the same results as the man of wealth. For is not wealth as wealth, and this feature of punishing crime does not attach in this country. But the point is here, the law as constituted, gives those with money an unfair advantage because it hedges around at all points costs in conducting law cases. Appeals are readily had at any old time. New trials are secured with very little trouble generally, it costs money to carry cases over terms and the word costs in a law suit is more formidable than one's lawyer's charge.

Thus the law could if it would, make it much easier for men of no means to conduct law cases in the courts. This means if it is criminalism the criminal

with no means to purchase the best legal advice should at least have some fair minded chance that his richer brother or criminal, perhaps one of the Thaw murder type, possesses through his ability to purchase any desirable thing willing to be bought. Civil cases if it would, make it easier for a citizen coping with one wealthier, or a rich corporation, to also appeal, get new trials and the like material through which only too often justice is blinded and the seeker for reparation of one defending from attempted aggression of those better off than he, are thrown out of court, or obliged to pitifully give up their struggle.

The law codes, civil and criminal can be reformed in the interests of the masses of humanity, if it is so wished to reform. It is not saying what is untrue, either, if it is said earnest and fairly minded men of the bar and in the courts are honestly desirous of bringing about a needed change in our legal processes.

GOVERNMENT IN EARNEST

Carping critics protest the government has not pushed the land cases in the west as it might, but in this they make a mistake, either innocently or purposely, platform makers purposely. The small punishments are referred to with the great difficulty in getting cases brought by the government finally determined and from this complaint of lack of efficiency and of intention on the part of the Washington authorities. But these critics fail to state what everybody knows that the failure to arrive at a final determination of cases, and of sufficient punishment is not government's fault and is confined to no state or territory in the union. It is characteristic everywhere. Criminalism is above par when it comes to strife with the law, and it enjoys advantages in ways that are mysterious in escaping or rendering nugatory the law. Not all of course, but only too many. New trials, reversing decisions, carrying cases from one term to another for years, re-trial after an apparent final decision has been rendered by even a supreme court, motions of all sorts, and pleadings ordinary man can not unravel, and at the end judgments often inadequate to the degree of crime.

The timber depredators, the land thieves, the illegal fence men of land of course resorted to the same expedients other alleged criminals have. They have done no more no less than thousands of others, and at the present date the government of the United States enjoys no more advantages in the courts than private individuals or corporations, and in one way, this being on a par with its citizens may be a proof of the integrity of our republic, that is as to a Republican form of government. This condition, however, does not in the least detract from the force of the statement that our legal codes need a severe overhauling.

A case decided not long ago was that in the case of two men in Washington charged with land livery. This case had been in the courts only six years which in a way is a short time for some of these criminal cases, the final judgment being rendered in the supreme court at Washington. The original proceedings originated in a timber conspiracy a decade ago on the Pacific coast, under the common practice of false affidavits 100,000 or so acres being stolen from the government. Later on the government took up the matter and wins at last a complete victory, and best of all if not least, gets the 100,000 acres back, something it does not always succeed in.

STREET RAILROADS AND FRANCHISES

And yet all the proposed improvements offered as a solace to the city for the extension of the traction franchise in fact are but needed improvements anyway, and of decided advantage to the Traction people. These and others suggested by this paper are precisely similar to the action of a manufacturer concerned putting in additional and improved machinery which if not adding to the value of output would not be added. It is not saying the city can better itself, probably not, though it might be tried. Without the utility law the city at least could seek the court in the traction corporation claiming what was in fact never intended to be granted, even if a loose section does seemingly give it, and if successful which it very likely would be, it could make a new and much better deal with the people of the street car line. But as it is, in any case comes in the new state utility law at the end with the council possessing merely police powers.

If the petition folks go ahead and defeat the council nothing will happen particularly, for certainly the cars will run just the same, while their owners will seek the friendly shelter the state has kindly provided for the corporations in the utility law. One beauty of this is if the city and corporation can't agree on terms the corporation runs along on the intermediate franchise conferred on every corporation. Then why should these care a copper cent and the probability is they don't. Again if city and corporation can agree upon terms of purchase under the utility law, how in the world will the city make the purchase anyhow; the state neglecting to permit municipalities to issue bonds except on the property itself.

Should such a condition arise as the city buying in the street railroad. It would not seek to itself operate, but to lease out to some working corporation. In this case it would of course, secure a liberal percentage on the receipts, something it doesn't get now, and the city would naturally have to improve the lines and make extensions as referred to in a previous article of this paper. It may be stated in Chicago's readjustment as to franchises of the street railroads on the South Side, it secures fifty-five per cent of the receipts after the operating expenses are paid. That would

be out of the question in Racine, but that a decent compensation could be secured admits of no question.

IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma is a fine state, it is said, and has a state constitution the wonder of the age. It has the enlightenment of the ages and the skillful adjustment of learned statesmen. It is supposed to cover every emergency that can arise and to provide for every conceivable injury that may be practiced by the devilish corporations. The constitution does everything but compel people to be good and it has so fixed the banks that they are now compelled to insure the deposits of each other; the next step to compel them to pay any interest rate demanded may be forthcoming. That this comes out of the pockets of the people does not matter, lots of things can be covered up in a general whole.

Oklahoma has done about everything except to play the square game itself as to the Indian population, the justification for this being the information that the United States government has instituted eight thousand suits against Oklahoma residents, not the rascally corporations this time, mind you, but against many of the same people who very likely voted to install as remarkable a state government as possessed by any state in the union.

The account as telegraphed from Muskogee, Oklahoma, says under date of the 10th:

"The largest batch of suits ever filed by the government was begun here today under the direct supervision of Assistant Attorney General Russell of the Department of the Interior. There are 8,000 of these cases, embracing residents of practically every postoffice in forty counties in old Indian Territory, who are made defendants, among them being United States Senator, Robert L. Owen."

These suits follow a series of investigations which officials from the Department of the Interior at Washington have been conducting in this city. Suits will be brought to set aside every instrument of conveyance given by an Indian citizen or freeman on restricted lands.

The suits will tie up fully one-half of the land affected by the removal of restrictions, and will bring into litigation thousands of acres of land."

But what is right for the Oklahomans, what is good morals, is naturally dead wrong for other people. Just why these poor Indians were not surrounded by ample safeguards is best known to those concerned.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION

The Prohibition convention adopted a platform that will be read certainly, for it is exceedingly brief. To be expected, it demands national legislation prohibiting manufacture or sale of liquor, demand removal of internal taxes, and prohibition of liquor interstate traffic. Planks upon which all may agree are those calling for corporation regulation as to interstate traffic, a permanent tariff commission, uniform divorce and marriage laws, an equitable liability act as to employers, court review of post-office orders, prohibiting of child labor in factories, mines and workshops, the preservation of mines, mineral and forest resources, the improvement of highways and waterways.

Other planks demand electing United States senators by the people's vote, graduated income and inheritance taxes, postal savings banks. These are more or less favored by many people and have grown out of Populist demands of years ago. A plank demanding a cessation of official tolerance of the social evil together with a practical license may be divided from what follows, this the breaking up of the white slave traffic in vogue in the cities. Another plank calls for the basing of the suffrage right alone upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language. At least the Prohibitionists aside from their cardinal belief in prohibition express what many believe will yet have to be adopted in this country.

Woman suffrage is not referred to, though there was plenty of space left. This omission may cause a deep pain to some of the leading suffragists who coldly neglected in the platforms of the two leading parties, had hopes the Prohibition folks would rise to the occasion and give them due recognition. But it was not to be it seems.

The nominees are Eugene W. Chapin of Chicago for president and Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio.

CANNED POLITICS

A horror has been added to the campaign, canned speeches. They tried to induce President Roosevelt to permit the best of his addresses in which he admonishes his countrymen as to sundry matters to be canned and thus peddled out to supposed admiring audiences, but respecting the virtues of his fellow citizens and their patience, he flatly refused. For talk as you will an advertised speech by the president or any other prominent man without the man himself, is a thin piece of business.

But there are others and Bryan canned speeches are to be delivered at desired points. Audiences may listen to any one or more of these, and true it is the reproduction of Bryan they may hear and his scoldings, raspings, and socialistic teachings, but in fact the Bryan himself is not there to give it, the real sparkle and tone.

But of what use the average spell-binder. Both parties will now can speeches and the phonograph will reproduce them. If the masters as it were may be reproduced, but without the masters present, in every school precinct the spell binder may keep to his own home.

We are told a half dozen of Mr. Bryan's most telling things are duly canned and being passed around to sundry audiences. In the New York Democratic club the first of the performances

were given, and a great success was the verdict, the first six canned being "Swollen Fortunes," "The Labor Question," "The Trust Question," "The Tariff Question" and "An Ideal Republic."

This improvement has more in it even at first sight for there will be no necessity at all for any of the great men to tire themselves out. Any number of records may be made of the same speech and therefore audiences everywhere may be assembled at political gatherings and hear the real things, bottled true enough, but the pronunciation is all there. Think of the money it will save now that both parties have eternally told all public corporations no contributions will be received from them with Bryan limiting contributions from the pure and undefiled not to exceed \$10,000.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION

At the last session of congress a Monetary commission was authorized with the purpose in view of rearranging our monetary system and to formulate some general plan, the fruits of such labors being if congress approved, a well defined system of emergency currency, now to be issued, how to be secured, how retired and in fact any and all details connected with the proper conduct of so important a matter. Connected with this was understood further to be the idea of doing away with much of the present patchwork, that is, doing away with the several distinct sorts of money redeemable of course in gold.

While as stated the above seemed to be about the general idea, yet there are numbers of way up high financiers who desire to do away with all government issues of currency and all government interfering. This is the idea of bank asset money exclusively and the retirement of all present government forms of note currency. It is unlikely the Republican party will assume any such responsibility for the changing of our present currency system. This is government issued currency for which it is entirely responsible, or currency issued by government to banks of issue as new, and all currency to be secured by deposits of securities. The plan of issuing bank notes based upon properties of capital stock, without bonds security, is not popular with the people, and there are some features as connected with the present emergency law or the Aldrich law, that may be changed by recommendation.

The money commission though will have plenty of time to consider. It consists of the following members: Senators Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Hale, Knox, Daniel, Teller, Money, and Bailey and of Representatives Vreeland, Overstreet, Burton, Weeks, Bonyne, Smith, Padgett, Burgess and Pujo.

BOWLED OVER

One Populist demagogue has been pretty well wiped out, Mayor Tom Johnson of Ohio. His effacement is coming about just as will the effacement of some of the others in the business by natural causes. The Cleveland man was bowled over from party supremacy in his state as much by the cold indifference of the pure Bryanites as by the determined opposition of legitimate Democrats. The second overwhelming wave is coming from the operation of natural causes, this being that his stock in trade, three cent car fares has turned out a desert waste for the railroads and a miserable delusion for the people who upon the installation of the cheap fare found themselves "zoned," as it were, and many of them found they had to pay a higher fare than they did before.

Others of the family will fall sooner or later by the rising tide of returning reason. It is not plans or resolutions or platforms, or impracticable reforms and denying to a whole lot of people because a small part of the people won't have. But things may be regulated in this world, gross abuses ended by strict and an enforced law, while legislative demands all can never efface. As well stop all railroad trains from running because of unfair rebates and unjust preferentials and juggling with rate sheets. Evils exist and until the millennium comes will exist, meanwhile common sense may make the world measurably pleasanter to live in if only common sense can assume sway.

UNIFORMITY IN DIVORCE

Uniformity in divorce is a subject gaining strength with every succeeding year, and this uniformity means also uniformity in marriage laws as well. But as it is reforms are in progress and in several states the day has passed by when a divorced man or woman can step from the court room to the nearest preacher and remarry. In numbers of states a law obliges divorced people to wait a year at least before remarrying, but because of no uniformity the law generally is a dead letter.

As a proposition society has accepted the belief that unhappily married people should not be compelled to continue to live together, but if from a legitimate cause, courts grant divorces for frivolous reasons and in several states divorce proceedings are the veriest of farces. Uniform divorce and marriage laws do away with one present violation of the Federal constitution. This provides each state shall give validity to the acts of all other states, but as is known this does not follow at all, for court decisions are in evidence as not recognizing the divorces of some states and marriages as well.

HASTY LEGISLATION

Leslie's Weekly lately remarked nothing was more deplorable than hasty legislation, saying, "Nothing is more deplorable, yet nothing more common, than hasty and ill-considered legislation. An obliging member of congress, willing to please a friend or to favor a cause, will sometimes overlook the necessity of acting on all public matters with care and deliberation. It is said that thirty thousand bills and resolutions were introduced

at the last session of congress, though this statement seems incredible, in view of the fact that so little of lasting consequence was left on the record."

This is a true indictment, for in this state the last legislative session turned out nearly six hundred new laws, many of them in a half baked condition, and the most prominent of these laws being in such a mess learned attorneys are promising themselves picnics in the near future to unravel. This was only the laws passed, for one knows the number of bills and resolutions that were strangled to a proper legislative demise. This smite at hasty legislation is given by as strong a foremost Republican weekly as there is in the country. Therefore it is orthodox and may not be complained of as might have been a quarter of a century ago as the whining complaint of a mumpwig paper. Leslie's Weekly is however, not a mumpwig but an approved party organ of high variety and good lineage. So its arraignment of congress must be accepted at not less than face value and a hint for betterment.

THE REVERSAL OF LANDS

The effect of the reversal of the decision of Judge Landis may not be encountered all at once, and the government attorneys will lose no time in preparing for an appeal to the Supreme Court. The reversal of the \$29,240,000 fine levied by Judge Landis against the Standard Oil company was upon the grounds that the fine was excessive, that the trial court erred in holding each car a separate offense, and unsound because of the trial court holding responsible a party not on trial. As the Indiana corporation had a million capital, this said the federal court fined the corporation twenty-nine times the amount of its capital stock. It will be remembered Judge Landis held as the entire public assumed, the parent corporation was the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, and this assumption Judges Baker, Seaman and Grosscup will not sustain, though people generally believe it to be true.

That the reversal of Judge Landis will not be received with public favor is plain and the political effect can not be foreseen. It should have none as clearly politics has nothing whatever to do with it.

ILLINOIS POLITICS

Illinois campaigns are something strenuous. The state campaigns, congressional and senatorial are not carried on in the newspapers near to the extent as in most states, but candidates resort to the personal work. Whether or not the Illinois press have learned by the bitterness of experience and refuse to be tied to some prominent man's collar, or because of other reasons, it is so that Illinois campaigns are something fierce indeed.

For weeks Deussen, Yates, Mason, Foss and others have unweariedly campaigned. One item says Mr. Foss working for the senatorship has just spoken in thirty-nine counties. Think of what this represents and it is but a fraction of the work this congressman alone has performed. Deussen and Yates seem to be working for the governorship, the first named to succeed himself, the other two for the senatorship, though there are other candidates, one of these being the present incumbent, Albert J. Hopkins. It is suspected the governor would not take amiss a transfer to the senate, but an opinion is expressed transfers are not being issued.

The address of Mr. Taft at Germantown, Va., was in excellent taste. He declares the people and courts have a joint responsibility and that a proper criticism is always in order. This criticism would show the people have their eyes upon the courts and said Mr. Taft the strength of the judiciary rested upon the principle that people share in the responsibility.

A case out west decided by the Commission holds the U. P. road shall not favor one elevator company as above another elevator company, in the case known as Peavy elevator cases. Nearly every day cases are reported in which appears charged the familiar rebate in some form and yet railroad people wonder why it is people view them so suspiciously.

Mayor Horlick in a comprehensive report to the council refers to the city lighting and says it can be improved by rearranging the lamps. But with respect to his honor, what is also needed is more lamps and these at lower elevation and at end of every block would avoid the objections now, the streets being in practical darkness.

The Hearst papers are right, what guarantees is there that the Democratic party can carry out anything except the wrong way for the right thing. Further say these Mr. Bryan "is without permanent principle or sincere conviction, or any honest attitude," and by well manipulated bossism compelled his nomination.

The next president most likely will have the appointment of two or more judges of the Supreme Court. Considering the temperaments and the political beliefs of the two candidates for the presidency, would it not be infinitely better for the country if Mr. Taft made these highly important appointments?

A great celebration is being held at Quebec, it being the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of that city. Thousands are in attendance with war vessels of both England and the United States lending their presence. Wisconsin is not uninterested in this tercentary as for many years it was under the flag of France.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma being in too big a hurry to buy Indian lands before the government had given authori-

ty to the Indians to sell, has been sued by the government to compel a restoration of such lands. Many other Oklahomians have also been brought into court on the same charge.

Considering the octopus has cleared about \$600,000,000 within the past two decades or so, that \$29,240,000 fine was no hardship. But the chances are now either the minimum will have to be paid eventually or none at all, and the recruiting factor for the Social Democrats may be seen.

How can the state law compel insurance companies to submit a statement of their business when they do not do business within the state. If it is purely old business, the state can not compel repudiation of policies and it seems to follow no reports can be therefore required.

The New York school commissioner of state has waked up a hornet's nest by saying in an address that there must be more industrial education in our schools and less cultural, professional and training vocations. He says too much intellectual and thus over educating.

Senator LaFollette will not take sides in the senatorial fight. The senator will back up candidate Hutton. The senator is quietly giving the tip McGowan is the real thing for him. The senator really prefers Uncle Ike. Pay your money and take your own think.

A Chicago National bank official declares our monetary system the worst in the world. This is really very distressing to know. But it is believed our money is the very best in the world and no objections anywhere to accumulating stacks of it.

Editor Hoyt of the Milwaukee News is to be the temporary chairman of the Democratic state convention. Hoyt will give a corker of a speech and will tell us of his real opinion of a primary law since his party so violates it?

Mr. Watson thinks his party will deprive Bryan of numerous votes in the southern states. He says the south is expected to give Bryan 152 electoral votes and yet they do not give even the sop of a vice president.

The exactness of computations made by astronomers of the heavenly bodies is shown in the statement that in the recent eclipse the predicted time as to first contact was within ten seconds, and as to the second contact only twenty-three seconds out.

President Nelson of the Park Board makes a forceable plea for a \$15,000 appropriation by the city that the meritorious work be carried on. As Racine intends having a fine park system the council should supply the funds as needed.

The thousands of notices, editorials, news matter, and magazine articles bearing upon the death of the deceased ex-President Grover Cleveland are to be collected and arranged together. His widow has sanctioned the work.

This last fiscal year the nation has lived beyond its means to the amount of \$600,000,000, but as this is only one year out of many in which it lived in excess of its income there need be no fear for worry.

Congressman Weiss is not to have it all his way. The Republicans are to put up Roy Reed of Ripon who not only will receive a solid Republican support but also Democratic support in Dodge county.

Chicago congressmen are urging a deep water way from lake to gulf as a proper defense for that city in case of war. What about stout hearts, a united people, and all that sort of thing.

Louisiana proposes to give a state subsidy to a steamer operating to secure advantage from the Panama canal traffic in forms of exemption from all taxes until 1925.

Would be senator W. E. Mason of Illinois says when senator he urged a war with Spain and also a pure food law. Both duly arrived and therefore it is to the senate again for him.

When Brazil completes its present line of war vessels it will be the ninth naval power in the world. We are not much more than third of these ourselves.

Now that the chauffeur of King Leopold has been fined 550 francs for speed excess perhaps ordinary chauffeurs may feel not so sure about things.

Two twice defeated candidates, Mr. Bryan himself for president and his running mate, John W. Kern of Indiana, twice defeated for governor.

The Mayor's suggestion as to lake shore protection certainly should be heeded. Repairs and additions are imperatively required.

The last meeting of the Northwestern Lumberman's association strongly urged protection of the forests by the government.

Mr. Gompers denies he promised to deliver the labor vote. But denied or not, no man living can do this thing.

Any Epidemic Going

Nikola Tesla, the inventor, said the other day of a Spanish invention that had been described to him: "It sounds too good. In fact, it is so excellent that it reminds me of a bargain that a millionaire acquaintance of mine secured last month. 'Congratulations,' the man exclaimed 'I have obtained absolute control of the best patent medicine on the market.' 'What is the medicine good for?' I asked. 'Any prevailing epidemic,' was the reply."

M'COY IS DEAD; WAS HE SLAIN?

AFTER NIGHT OF DELIRIUM CHICAGO MAN EXPIRES AT ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

WEALTHY BROTHER COMING

Proprietor of Hotel in Chicago Telephone—Story of Murder Circulated Owing to the Entire Absence of Money on Person and Other Means of Identification.

Jack McCoy, supposed to be a Chicago man, died at the St. Mary's hospital early this morning, and Coroner Jonas Hoyle was called to take charge of the body and hold an inquest.

There is considerable mystery surrounding the death of the man and a belief prevails that he may have been murdered, instead of receiving injuries by a train of cars hitting him, as first supposed.

It will be remembered that early Tuesday morning the crew of a north bound freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, Engineer L. Collins and Conductor Benet, discovered a well dressed man lying beside the tracks at Truesdell, Kenosha county.

Investigation revealed that his skull was crushed and there were other injuries in evidence. The conclusion reached was that he had been run down by some passing train. With all possible speed he was taken to Corliss and Dr. Techn called and a special train was made up and he was brought here and taken from Racine Junction to the St. Mary's hospital in the police ambulance.

Skull Badly Fractured.

Dr. S. C. Buchan was called to assist Dr. Peeln and several pieces of skull were removed and cuts were found on the head filled with dirt and cinders. At intervals the man seemed to partly regain consciousness and he mentioned the name Jack McCoy, 220 South Peoria street, Chicago. He also said he was born in Chicago during the fire in 1871. There was not a scrap of paper or any other article on his person which would establish identification. On the lapel of his coat was the picture of a little boy and a woman, no doubt his wife and child. During all last night, in his delirium, he believed that his wife was with him and died with her name on his lips. Further than this the hospital authorities knew nothing about the man.

Has Wealthy Brother.

As the man was injured in Kenosha county, County Agent Peter Myers telephoned the poor agent of that city and the officers of that county came here and agreed to pay the expenses of care, etc. Dr. Johnson of that city has been here attending the man. Chief of Police O'Hara took the picture and went to Chicago, with the object in view of finding relatives there if possible. Late yesterday afternoon a telephone message was received by Poor Agent Myers that the injured man was a brother of Frank McCoy, proprietor of the McCoy hotel of Chicago, and that the brother would be up here either last night or today.

Was He Robbed?

In some way that cannot be authoritatively traced, a story was circulated that McCoy might have been murdered; that when he left Chicago he had a wad of money and a gold watch. The idea is that he was straggled on a train, robbed and thrown from the cars. As there was not a cent found on his person, nor a scrap of writing, it looks singular, for the man was well and neatly dressed. So far as known a train did not hit him and it does not seem probable that he would have been stealing a ride or walking on the tracks. Coroner Hoyle is making a very careful and thorough examination, and if there was any foul play in connection with the death of the man, the facts will be brought out.

Coroner Hoyle received word from the agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway this afternoon, that the witnesses could not get here until tomorrow, and the inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. A photograph will be taken of the dead man, to be shown to any relatives who may come here. The information that the dead man was a brother of Frank McCoy who owns a hotel at Chicago, proves to be untrue, as the missing brother appears to have been located alive. Unless relatives come and claim the body it will be buried by Kenosha county. At present the remains are at the undertaking establishment of Bayarman & Krug.

LA FOLLETTE WILL GO WEST.

DENVER, Colo., July 23.—Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican national committee, arrived here last night in an automobile from Colorado Springs, and in company of other members of his party left immediately on the 9 o'clock train over the Burlington route for Chicago. Upon his arrival there he will confer with a number of political leaders from the middle west states. It is now certain that much campaigning in the west will be done by Senators Borah of Idaho, Long of Kansas, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Deliver of Iowa.

"Woman," said Lushe, bitterly, "as these new directorate gowns show, like tight sleeves, tight skirts, tight corsets and tight petticoats; but—"

He laughed harshly.

"But when a husband comes home the least bit tight, there is the device to pay."

SURPRISE FRIENDS; WED

TWO RACINE YOUNG LADIES MARRY OUT OF CITY.

Miss Ella Klinkert Became Wife of Dr. E. O. von Borries at Crown Point, Ind., While Miss Bessie Dixon Married Wm. Pomeroy at Waukegan.

Completely surprising their friends and relatives in this city Miss Ella Klinkert and Dr. E. O. von Borries of Milwaukee were united in marriage at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon at Crown Point, Ind. They returned to this city yesterday, later leaving for Milwaukee where they will reside. The announcement of the marriage came as a sudden surprise to all, none of their relatives or friends expecting the wedding to take place for some months. Although the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Klinkert to Dr. von Borries had never been made, it was generally understood that they were to be married, although no one anticipated that the wedding would take place until later in the fall. Dr. von Borries is a specialist having a large practice in Milwaukee, is an old and prominent resident of Milwaukee. Miss Klinkert is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Klinkert of Washington avenue and has been a leader in society affairs of this city.

Dixon—Pomeroy.

What came as a complete surprise to their relatives and friends was the announcement yesterday of the marriage of Miss Bessie Dixon of this city to William Pomeroy of Milwaukee at Waukegan last Friday afternoon. The couple accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Mrkwick of Minneapolis who are spending several weeks in this city, went to the Illinois city last Friday afternoon and there the ceremony was performed. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dixon of Ann street and is well known on the south side. She recently graduated from the Conservatory of music at Oberlin college, and is an accomplished and highly esteemed young lady. The groom is a rising young druggist in Milwaukee, formerly being engaged in Racine.

After a trip of several weeks visiting the inland lakes of the state they will reside in Milwaukee.

AGED 77; ATTENDS SCHOOL

MRS. A. D. WINSHIP OF RACINE TAKING THE SUMMER COURSE

The following item clipped from the Columbus, Ohio, Citizen, of July 15, concerning Mrs. Winship, an old resident of the Belle City, will be read with interest:

"Mrs. A. D. Winship of Racine, Wis., is the guest of Mrs. George Hopper, 49 East Eleventh avenue. Mrs. Winship is 77 years old, and during her visit is attending the summer school of Ohio State university. She is taking the full course in sociology and psychology and goes to 7:30 a. m. recitations. In addition to class work she attends the convocation lectures.

"Mrs. Winship is not fitting herself for a career," but is studying these subjects because she enjoys them. She has never been in any sense a 'bluestocking' nor a reformer, but like all women of culture, is interested in educational, philanthropic and public matters. She is the mother of two children and preeminently a home-woman. Among her public benefactions is the endowment of a guest room at the Abraham Lincoln center, Chicago.

This week Mrs. Winship is 'cutting' class to attend the Prohibition convention, where she is an interested listener."

OBITUARY.

Kehl.

Charles H. Kehl, born and reared in this city, a graduate of the Racine High school, but who has resided in Chicago since 1883, died at his home in that city yesterday, at the family residence, 209 South Central avenue, Austin, aged 50 years. Five years ago Mr. Kehl bought out the Murray Co. tent and awning business and at the time of his death was sole owner of the concern. He was a member of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., and a charter member of Grade City Lodge, Royal Arcanum. A widow, son and daughter survive. Mrs. Lydia Hansen of this city, is an only sister. The funeral will be held in Chicago tomorrow afternoon.

Hanson.

Bessie Helen, aged 17, beloved daughter of Mr. Peter Hanson, died at the home of her uncle, Mr. Will Benson, 1206 Carlisle avenue after a short illness from Addison's disease. The funeral will take place from the house Saturday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock.

Coolen.

Mrs. John Coolen of West High street, died yesterday. A husband and four children survive.

The Cold Morning Bath.

The cold morning bath is recommended for those who can stand the cold, but though countless many can not. To prepare for it one should first sponge the body with cold water and step into a few inches of water drawn from the warm water pipe. It will not be warm or cold early in the morning. Splash the water over the body and wash hastily, letting the tub fill gradually. If the salt bath is used, do not throw the salt towel in the laundry. Let it collect the salt. In beauty bath-houses each individual has a salt towel that is used countless times, because it gets thoroughly saturated and is more beneficial. A cold bath should not last longer than five minutes.

DEATHS, 262; BIRTHS, 417

HEALTH STATISTICS SHOW THAT RACINE IS GAINING STEADILY IN POPULATION.

FIGURES FOR SIX MONTHS

Eighteen of Those Who Passed Away Lived To Be Eighty or Over—Marriages Reached 178. Death Rate Per 1000 for Period 7.46.—Seventy-one Cases of Contagious Disease.

Chief of Police Henry C. Baker, health officer, and the other members of the Board of Health, have just published a semi-annual report of the Health Department for six months, ending June 30, 1908.

Some very interesting figures are gleaned from the report, showing the population of the city, death rate, causes of death; marriages, births, and accidents recorded; contagious diseases reported; number of ambulance calls, etc. The population according to the state census in 1905 was 32,207; estimated population now 35,000; death rate per 1000 for six months, 7.46.

Causes of Death.

The total number of deaths for the six months, are as follows: January, 36; February, 58; March, 50; April, 33; May, 37 and June 27, making a total for the six months, 282.

Of this number six died from typhoid fever; one scarlet fever; three diphtheria; thirty from tuberculosis; twenty-six from pneumonia; five, cancer; heart disease sixteen; still births, thirty-two; fourteen met death from violence; appendicitis two; apoplexy ten; general debility ten; paralysis 2; convulsions from causes not given and some others from general diseases.

There were one hundred and thirty-seven males and one hundred and twenty-five females.

Ages of Deceased.

Under one year of age there were 33; one to ten years 25; ten to twenty 6; twenty to forty 44; forty to sixty 34; sixty to eighty 67; eighty and over, 13. Of the number who died 79 were residents of Racine; 39 from Wisconsin; other states, 28; Wales, 8; Denmark, 10; Scotland, 3; Norway, 8; Bohemia, 8; Germany, 32; other countries, 28.

Two hundred and twenty-two were interred in Mount cemetery, including bodies shipped from other parts, and in the Catholic cemetery, 63. There was sent away for interment 30 bodies; brought here for interment, 65.

The total number of contagious diseases reported for the six months was: Scarlet fever, 25; diphtheria, 27; tuberculosis, 12; small pox, 7. Total 71.

Marriages, Births, Accidents.

The total number of marriages reported by months are as follows: January, 20; February, 23; March, 23; April, 20; May, 28; June, 55. Total 178. Births, not including still births, January, 67; February, 54; March, 47; April, 60; May, 60; June, 70. Total 417. So by comparing the deaths and births it will be seen that the population is rapidly increasing.

Accidents reported: January, 8; February, 16; March, 11; April, 40; May, 9; June, 6.

Ambulance calls 23 houses disinfected 72; board of health notices served, 43; yards inspected, 700; vaults inspected, 103; and there was a large amount of other work, including inspections grocery stores, meat markets, sewers, etc. Twelve dead animals were taken care of and 55 houses placarded.

NOW WANTS COUNTY OPTION.

Anti-Saloon League Asks Opposition to Candidates Opposing Move.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon league has begun its campaign for county option by sending thousands of circulars through the state. The voters are called upon to pledge themselves not to vote for any candidate for the legislature who does not favor the passage of a law giving the voters of each county the right to determine whether or not saloons shall exist therein.

It is pointed out in the coupon that 70 per cent of the taxes are due to liquor. "Cities and villages license the saloon for a consideration," says the coupon, "and use the money for their own purposes; but the county is taxed for court expenses and care for the criminal, the pauper, and the insane caused by the saloon."

"I am more than gratified with the returns," said U. G. Humphrey, secretary of the league, yesterday. "The coupons were sent out Saturday, and I have already received hundreds of returns. We cannot get the cards off the press as fast as they are asked for."

Pick-Me-Up: Not long ago King Edward was visiting a country house near the scene of one of Cromwell's historic battles. Strolling out one day by himself, he met the village blacksmith returning from a shoeing expedition.

"I say, my good fellow," said his Majesty genially. "I understand there was a big battle fought somewhere about here?"

"Well—er," stammered the blacksmith recognizing the King. "I did 'ave a round with Bill, the potman, but I didn't know your Majesty 'ad 'eard of it."

PICKING APPLES; TUMBLER

Viggo Madsen and Arthur Sorenson Are Precipitated Twenty Feet Because of Broken Limb.

While picking apples from a tree in an orchard on Howland avenue, Viggo Madsen and Arthur Sorenson, two south side boys were precipitated to the ground by the breaking of a limb and both received serious accidents, from which they will suffer for a long time. That one or both of them were not killed is almost miraculous as they had a sheer fall of over 20 feet, lighting heavily, and falling together in a heap on the ground. Young Madsen appeared to be the worst injured being severely cut about the head and sustaining internal injuries. When picked up he bled freely at the nose and mouth, suffered nausea and went into a series of convulsions. He was given medical treatment and later taken to a hospital. Arthur Sorenson sustained a sprained arm, as well as bad cuts about the head.

The limb on which the boys were standing appeared to be large and heavy enough to sustain their weight, and they gave little thought of the danger of a fall. Suddenly and without warning the limb broke dropping them to the ground. A third boy was in the tree with them, and attracted by the rich fruit near the particular limb on which they stood, was just approaching them, when they fell. Had the accident occurred a moment later, he, too, would have been dropped to the ground and injured.

SAYS CATHOLICS WILL LEAD.

A. O. H. Speaker Sees Them Main Force in United States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—The report of National President Matthew Cummings of Boston to the biennial convention of A. O. H. in this city yesterday afternoon, was the chief topic of discussion among the delegates tonight.

The report of President Cummings shows a total membership on July 1, 1908, of 140,173, an increase since the last convention of 10,280. He urges close relation with the Catholic church.

"In the years to come," reads the report, "the Catholic church will be the mainstay of this republic and battling in the front ranks in defense of Catholic principles and Catholic education will be found the strongest of all Catholic organizations, the Ancient Order of Hibernians."

The report is against federation with the Ancient Order of Hibernians organizations in Ireland until the latter can agree among themselves to affiliate the different factions in Ireland.

President Cummings favors the study of Irish history in the public and parochial schools. He also urges vigorous efforts be made looking to the revival of the study of the Gaelic language.

WATERTOWN LINE READY

FOR TRAVEL NEXT WEEK.

This Extension One More Step in Beggs' Plan to Build Up an Immense System.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—The extension of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company from Oconomowoc to Watertown, a distance of thirteen miles, will be opened for traffic about the middle of next week.

The new line between Oconomowoc and Watertown is said to be one of the best and most substantially built electric lines yet constructed by the Milwaukee company. It fairly parallels the Milwaukee road.

The total distance from Milwaukee to Watertown is forty-four miles. There is a probability that a special run will be made over the line by President Beggs and invited guests when the extension is in readiness for trains.

The extension to Watertown will be one more step in the great plan of President Beggs to traverse that part of Wisconsin between Lake Michigan and the cities of Madison, Janesville and other towns and inland lake regions, with a well-built and well-operated electric system. It will mean a great deal for the retail interests of Milwaukee, as it also will mean much for the people living along the route, in the country districts, as well as for citizens of the various inland towns reached by the line.

SANITATION IN CUBA.

When Left to Govern Itself the Island Returned to Unsanitary Ways.

Army and Navy Register: The reports received from various sources of the conditions in Cuba indicate, to the surprise of no one who is familiar with the operations of the army medical department, that there has been a restoration of the conditions which insure the public health of the island. When Cuba was under the control of the United States government before the island officials undertook to administer their own affairs, there was established a protection against disease which it would have seemed to the casual observer might easily have been maintained by the Cuban government. This was very far from the result, however, and with the advent of the army of Cuban pacification it was found there had been, by virtue of carelessness and indifference, a return to the unsanitary situation. Since the army has been in Cuba discharging its office of pacification the conditions have visibly improved and the sick rate of the island, according to the latest reports, is quite as good as that of the United States, which shows that Cuba need not be at any time, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, a place which is hopelessly ridden by disease.

Council Did Its Best.

Because of the state utility law the council undoubtedly found itself tied up, leaving to be secured from the traction corporation what might be had by mutual agreement, and we do not say whether more could be secured or not, but more certainly could have been had, were it not for the assurance, that at the end of the corporation might seek shelter in the utility law securing as it already practically has, the indeterminate franchise,

Mrs. Van Dyke is a constant smoker and has been so for seventy-five years.

VALUE OF A STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE

Hard to Arrive At in Dollars and Cents — Racine Council Nor Any Other Has Power Under Present State Utility Law to Grant or Extend Franchises—Local Officials' Course Most Advisable Under Circumstances.

Editor of Daily Journal:

Will you please give your estimate of the Value of a Street Railway Franchise in a city of 40,000 inhabitants with a possible 70,000 before the expiration of such franchise? In a recent article on Traction Franchises in the Daily Journal you say the people are indifferent; perhaps if they were better acquainted with the value of such a franchise it may cause them to take more interest in the matter of giving a franchise for a monopoly of the streets for railway purposes. To consider in this is the use of two bridges thrown in and when the wear and tear of two bridges is considered for thirty-two years, there ought to be some compensation for repairing and renewing.

Possibly state street in a few years will require a new bridge and when you consider the excessive street car traffic over that bridge it seems to me now is the time to make some provision for that. The city ought to have something more than an understanding or promise.

A few years ago Prof. Scott, professor of Political Economy of Madison university, gave a series of lectures at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. When speaking of Municipal Public Utilities he said it was a crime for any city of 20,000 inhabitants to give a franchise for 20 years without compensation. Some one in the audience, said: "Professor, our Council has given one for twenty-five years." "Well then," said the professor, that is a greater crime."

That was the opinion of a man experienced and qualified to give an honest opinion without prejudice or bias to either side and now the council goes the late council one better by giving a franchise for thirty-four years for practically nothing.

Then again it does not seem to make any difference, franchise or no franchise, the cars continue running just the same. I acknowledge I don't know the difference between a franchise or license, but I notice the city officials prevent any one from doing business after their license expires.

An answer in the Daily Journal would oblige.

Yours truly,

John Fennell.

It is fair to say franchise values depend of course upon the business and profit made and it may be true the Racine car lines have not paid dividends to any gratifying rate, but have a decided value as a connecting line in interurban traffic. This, however, may be as this paper stated plainly, the management has not looked particularly to territory covered and the lines do not cover the city as they might, nor have they afforded any outtings as is the case in other cities. The lines are short, not taking in territory sufficient and as for any ride, a few minutes takes one from one end to the other. The cars on one line running every fifteen minutes may cover all demands apparently, but the line, if it ran further out, say Sixteenth st. down Aylum ave., a way and covered the north side better, and ran oftener, might pay.

In this particular case of the car lines certainly it would be entirely proper and fair if the corporation was required to maintain in good order the two bridges at their expense, and when necessary for renewal to pay a fair proportion towards this purpose. Again to extend lines as deemed necessary.

Blame Partly Citizens.

Referring to the opinion of Professor Scott of Madison that it was a crime for any city of 20,000 people to give a franchise for twenty years without compensation, no argument is needed, for it is certainly true. But to be remembered is what has been stated before, a share of the neglect to exact compensation on the part of council has been because of citizens demanding those public improvements and a certain portion of the public calling those desirous of securing all rights and compensation for the public, obstructors and undesirable. It has been heard frequently and has been heard right here in Racine. If a city has not the nerve to demand proper compensation from service corporations, it had better wait to get its nerve before giving away for little or nothing invaluable franchises.

Percentage the Best Way.

In the present case much trouble would have been saved had this compensation matter been attended to at first, but Racine like hundreds of other communities, finds its hindsight much better than its front sight. This paper has always insisted and maintained that every one these public franchises or license to operate are valuable and should be paid for. As to the value of the Racine franchise no opinion is offered because of the conditions, but conditions the corporation is as much responsible for as the community. It might be said a percent of the earnings would be the better way, that is after the operating expenses had been deducted from the gross, leaving the bond and interest charges to come out of the corporation's share.

Council Has No Power.

It can be said here that while the council and the street corporation may make a mutual agreement as to certain things, yet as a fact, Mr. Beggs knows just what he is about and that the council under the utility law can extend no franchise. It is subject to the assent of the state railway commission, but if it is opined that there will be no trouble about this, it really would not be such an overdrawn guess. It is likely enough under present conditions that council secured all there was to secure and this without prejudice to anyone.

Promoting Prosperity.

New York, World: The New York Central has increased its freight rates to take effect on Aug. 16. The increased charges are on groceries, drugs and building materials. By this course the railroad seeks, through higher charges, to make the public pay for the falling off in traffic.

If This is the Way to Bring about Prosperous business conditions all grocers should raise the prices of food. They will either have to raise prices or lose the difference in cost on account of the increased freights. All butchers should raise prices. All landlords should raise prices. Then when everybody was charging more for everything the community would be that much better off.

A railroad and a trust, the one having a monopoly through its public franchise and the other having a monopoly through its illegal combination, are the only two business enterprises which can raise prices at will and without fear of competition.

Editor Journal.

For it is now under the utility law. We do think the council and the Mayor did the best they could, and as for any indifference of the people, this was referred to in a general way, for citizens generally apparently took but little interest, but if they had understood at the end of a legal contest the street car corporation would have to put up if they lost, and could not have resorted to the indeterminate franchise of the utility law, perhaps they might have cheered on the mayor and council. As it was perhaps more could have been squeezed out of the corporation and perhaps it could not. The city could have resorted to the courts and may yet for all that is known, and winning or losing, there stands the utility law at the end.

Knocks Out Petition Business.

As to the referendum matter—that of the right of citizens to the number of twenty-five per cent objecting to the granting of a franchise—Chapter 387 laws of 1903 takes care of this extension of franchise, for a clause expressly provides that "The provisions of this section shall not apply to the extension of any existing line or system upon any street or highway, if the terms of such extension expires at the same time as the franchise of which it forms a part."

Have Privilege of Franchise.

Section 1787 T. Chap. 387 laws of 1907 squarely places street railway lines under the operations of the state utility law, by name. Section 1787 T.—2 of same law says "Every license, permit, or franchise hereafter granted to any street railway company shall have the effect of an intermediate permit subject to the provisions of this act." This section further goes on to provide that the property of such railway company is subject to purchase by the municipality.

To be stated again municipalities have the privilege of purchase of corporations taking out indeterminate franchises, and all such corporations may apply for these previous to the expiration of their franchise.

Watch Out Next Time.

The moral is the city must do the best it can now. Next time in disposing of a franchise let citizens shut up on public spirit and that sort of thing, and insist and back up their council and mayor in getting reasonable compensation for the franchises or operating license granted, for both mean the same. That is, after this utility law is repealed, for now councils have nothing to say as to these except it be the police powers and how streets shall be used, and can also order extensions.

Not a Dollar Compensation.

For the water works, the electric light and power, the gas work as well as street railway, beyond a very few small concessions, the city does not get a dollar as compensation for valuable rights. Neither do many other communities for that matter, but this does not make it right; and to be said there are communities where a reasonable compensation is being received.

The gas franchise while not exclusive seems perpetual. The waterworks is under the new law having made application, leaving the electric light and power people, gas and car lines to seek cover when so minded. However, one corporation owns the three leaving the waterworks people playing a lone hand, and they have played it well, let us frankly admit.

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SNAPS AND HITS.

Puck: Pastor "I now pronounce you man and wife."

Blushing Bride (firmly)—"Pardon me; woman and husband, if you please!"

Philadelphia Press: "But if it is true that she has been attending church regularly during Lent, must you not admit that in the matter of religion she is a close observer?"

"Say, rather, a 'clothes observer.' She simply goes to church to observe the clothes of the other women."

Philadelphia Press: "My son," said the father, "don't you think it's about time you started out as a bread winner?"

"Not me!" replied the ambitious youth, "I'll be a pie winner or nothing."

Philadelphia Press: "I must confess I was pretty cranky yesterday. Did the girls say anything about it?"

Kandor—"No."

"TINMAN"

By TOM GALLION

Continued.

"There's something I want to say to you," he said at last when he had exhausted himself a little. "You threatened me last night—actually had the audacity to threaten me, and to boast about what you had done, and what you might do again."

"I did not threaten you—and I did not boast," I said slowly. "And I only told you that I was afraid—afraid of what I might do."

"Well, that was a threat. You talked of killing a man—hinted that you might do it again. You know what I told you would happen if you gave me any trouble. I said I'd kick you into the gutter—and I'll do it. You can go to-day; get back to London, and shiver in its streets—sell matches or beg. I've done with you."

"Not yet," I replied, shaking my head. "You will not get rid of me so easily as that, Mr. Oliviant."

"He stared at me with a dropping jaw. 'Why, what the devil do you mean?'"

"I mean that you will find it better to have me with you than against you," I said. "If you wanted an ordinary servant, you should have taken an ordinary man; you have taken me, who have nothing to lose, and who trouble nothing about what he may gain. Don't you understand?" I asked impatiently, "that I have stood under the shadow of the gallows, with Death beckoning; what more have I to be afraid of? If you kick me into the gutter, as you term it, I shall only rise up again, and fight against you. More than that, I might do worse; I might kill you if you gave me too much trouble."

I must say one thing for Murray Oliviant; he had a sense of humor. He stared at me for a moment or two after I had finished speaking, and then sat down, and began to laugh. He laughed more and more as the let, my words sink into his mind, and finally sat up and looked at me, shaking his head whimsically as he did so.

"My word—but you're a cool one!" he exclaimed. "So you think I'm not to shake you off—eh? I'm not to have a word to say about the matter; you're to play a sort of old-man-of-the-sea to my kindred, are you? Well, I think I like you for it—and I think you may be more useful because you have so little to lose. Only you mustn't threaten, and you mustn't get in my way again when I've a joke about it. We'll say no more about it; we'll forget it." He got to his feet, and went striding about the room, laughing to himself as at some excellent jest. "You might even kill me! Oh, Lord—what a man I've saddled myself with, to be sure!"

I stood still, waiting until he should have got over the threat of laughter that was upon him; I waited grimly for whatever other move might come. Presently he sidled up to me, and with his arms akimbo dug at me sideways with one elbow, and grinned into my face.

"Protector of the poor, and the weak, and the helpless—eh?" he taunted. "A sort of elderly Cupid, setting out in the world fully equipped, save for the wings. Tell me, Cupid—what plot is hatching? What are they going to do—these lovers?"

"I didn't know they were lovers," I replied. "I thought you'd seen to that." "And I have," he exclaimed, with sudden heat. "You may be sure of that. The boy may fly into tantrums, and the girl may sulk and cry—but the poor folks can't do anything. I hold the money-bags, and I can afford to let these people weep, and gnash their teeth, and cry out against me; I shall have my own way in the long run."

"You always do, you know," I reminded him slyly. "Of course I do, Tinman," he assented. "But won't you tell me what plot's afoot, or what the simpletons think of doing? What's the game: do they kill me first, and run away together afterwards—or is old Savell to be brought to his knees—or what's the game?"

"I don't know of any game," I said. "As you have already said, the game's in your hands, and I expect you'll win it in the long run."

"Of course I shall," he cried quickly. "Only you're a devilish sly fox, and I'm rather suspicious that you may be thinking of playing tricks. For your own sake, Tinman, you'd better not."

So soon as he had dismissed me I went off to try and find Barbara. My position in the house did not make that an easy task; for she was with her father, and I had no excuse for breaking in upon them. I went into the grounds at last, in the hope that she might come out there, and that I might have a chance to speak to her. But I had to wait for a long time before she came towards me, trailing through the dead leaves dejectedly enough. I watched her out of sight of the house, and then went towards her. She seemed glad to see me—grateful for what I had done, and eager to thank me again. I urged upon her the necessity for seeing young Millard at the earliest possible moment, and making some arrangement with him.

"I dare not go away from the house," she said, glancing at its windows through the trees. "I am watched everywhere, and I might bring fresh trouble upon you. After last night, Tinman, I am afraid to see those two men together."

I thought for a moment or two; and then turned quickly to her. "I can see him," I said, "and arrange with him what is best to be done. I'll slip down into the town and try to find him. You must get away, both of you; there is nothing else to be done." "I was as eager as a boy about it; I wanted to see them running off into the world, hand in hand,

beside me. He beckoned to me mysteriously, and I followed him down a little lane which turned off from the main street of the town, and led down among some tumble-down cottages. There he stopped, and fronted me, with a nervous grin upon his face.

"Well, Brother Derelict," he said, "and how are things going with our friend? What takes Murray Oliviant to London just now?"

"Business," I replied shortly. "He won't be back until to-morrow."

"And in the meantime you plot mischief—eh?" he suggested. "Oh, I know you—and I know what you mean to do, and I don't blame you. Serve the brute while it pays you, but work behind his back all the same. That's the ticket."

"I don't understand you," I replied, looking at him steadily. "I've just seen Mr. Oliviant at the station, and I'm now going back to my duties at the house."

"Exactly," he sneered, as he thrust his face into mine. "And that was the reason that you went into the George just now, and so anxiously inquired concerning the whereabouts of our young friend Millard—eh? I was in the bar at the side, and heard every word. Idiots—why can't you be more candid with me? I only want to work with you; I'm not against you."

"I'm not so sure of that," I replied. "At all events, I mean to do whatever is in my mind solely on my own account. I'm fighting now not only for the boy, but for my own dead boyhood, away back in the past. It won't be wise of you if you attempt to stop me."

"My dear Charlie, I'd be the last to stop you," he asserted, seizing my hand and giving it a squeeze. "We work together; our interests are the same. Trust me, Charlie—you'll never regret it."

"I don't intend to trust any one," I said. Then, in an incautious moment, I added exultantly "I mean to snatch both these young people out of the clutches of Oliviant; I mean to set them free. And not you nor all the world shall prevent me."

"My dear boy, I wouldn't prevent you, even if I could. It won't be half a bad thing to do; I shall be quite pleased for you to take a rise out of Murray Oliviant; I hate the man."

"Your feelings have changed somewhat too rapidly," I said. "I won't trust you, Fanshawe."

"Well, I'll help you, whether you like it or not," I said, with a laugh. "Young Millard has gone down into the woods. I followed him there not an hour ago."

I looked at the man doubtfully; I did not know what to believe. I was so utterly alone in this business of plotting and counterplotting, and I wanted so much to rely on some one for help and advice. I decided, however, that I would have nothing to do with him; with a nod I turned away.

"You'll be sorry," he called after me. "I could help you if you'd let me."

I took no notice of him; I went on my way steadily. I began even to regret that I had made that bombastic speech to him about snatching the two young people out of the clutches of Murray Oliviant. I saw that there was the more need for hurry; I went on with long strides towards the wood.

After a long search I found the boy; he was making rough sketches of a part of the wood, not with any serious intention to work, I am convinced, but because he hoped that Barbara might pass that way. I stole upon him unawares; suddenly presented myself before him, and blurted out what I wanted.

"Mr. Millard, I have been looking for you everywhere," I said. "It is on account of Miss Barbara Savell."

He turned to me quickly. "Do you come from her?" he asked.

"Yes—and no," I faltered. "Last night, after you had gone, the man Oliviant tried to insult her; I was so lucky as to be in the way—and I stayed near her for the rest of the night. You must take her away from that house at once."

"I'll go to the house first, and see Oliviant," he exclaimed fiercely, as he began to pack up his things. "Tried to insult her, did he?" While he spoke he was savagely tugging at straps and buckles, in a violent hurry to start.

"Stop!" I entreated. "In the first place, Oliviant is not there; he's gone to London."

"Are you sure?" He looked up at me quickly.

"I have seen him start myself," I assured him. "This is your opportunity; let him come back to find the bird flown. If the child were here, she would be able to explain to you so much better than I can—would be able to tell you that I am her friend and yours—fighting for you both, for a reason you will never understand. You must take her away, out of that frightful house; you must marry her—and face the world with her."

"Why—has she told you—about me?" He had got to his feet, and was looking at me curiously. "What has she told you?"

"That she loves you," I replied simply. "I that am but a poor servant—a nobody in the world—tell you this, and beg you with all the strength that is in me to take her away. She will go gladly; she will make your life what it could never be without her."

"You're a strange man," he said wonderingly. "But if she trusts you—well, so will I. What is best to be done?"

"There is another man in the house—left behind by Oliviant," I replied eagerly—"and he will have his instructions, no doubt, to be on guard. If you will wait till darkness sets in, I will arrange that Miss Barbara shall slip out of the house, and meet you where you like. It must be to-night; to-morrow will be too late."

"Why could she not come earlier?" demanded the boy. "There is the rest of the day before us; surely she could slip away."

"And be called for by her father, or

watched and followed by the man Dawkins," I reminded him. "No; if she slips away after her father and Dawkins have settled down for the evening, there will be time for you to get to the junction, and get a train from there to London; she will not be missed for hours—perhaps not till the morning—and then pursuit would be useless. Give me a message to her, and I will go back at once and deliver it."

"Could you not manage to bring her to me, Tinman?" he suggested suddenly. "If they were watching, it would not do for me to come too near the house, and I do not like the thought of her wandering about in the darkness by herself."

"Yes, I could do that easily," I replied, "as Oliviant is away. But you must arrange a meeting-place."

"I will be at the point on the road where the path leaves it to enter this wood," he said, after a moment's thought. "I can stand back among the trees there, and watch you coming. I will not leave that spot until you come, however late it is. The rest must be a matter of chance. If we can't reach the junction in time for the train, I'll find a cottage somewhere, and some good woman into whose hands I can put the girl. I'll write a note to her now, just to tell her that she is to put herself in your hands."

He tore a sheet of paper from his sketch-book, and rapidly wrote. "That is just to tell her that I will be waiting, and that you are to bring her to me," he said, as he folded the paper and gave it to me. "Some day, Tinman, my dear wife and I will be able to thank you. I wish I knew why you have done this."

"Perhaps some day you may know that too," I replied, as I thrust the paper in my pocket. "I shall be at the spot you mention at about eight o'clock."

I went back to the house, and was fortunate enough to find Barbara at once. She was crossing the hall, and I stopped her eagerly, and began to whisper the message, even while I fumbled clumsily in my pockets for the note.

"I've seen Mr. Millard, and he has arranged everything," I began. "You are to meet to-night at the end of the path leading into the wood."

"Yes, I shall want you to wait at lunch, Tinman," she broke in loudly, and drawing away a little. I knew at once that we had a listener; as I bowed and turned away, I saw the man Dawkins standing in the doorway of the dining-room. He smiled with that dazzling smile of his at Barbara; transferred the smile to me when he asked me to be good enough to get him a whisky and soda. There was nothing for it but for me to turn away; I saw his eyes following me, and I knew that I dared not pass the note to the girl.

As she moved away a little, however, I went after her with a quick—"Excuse me, miss," and whispered again: "Be ready at eight at the outer gate of the grounds. I will be there to take you."

I strove during the remainder of that day to deliver up that twisted scrap of paper I had in my pocket; but I was balked on every occasion. Now it was Savell who came suddenly upon us as I was approaching Barbara; now it was Dawkins, strolling about the house, and bringing his smile to bear suddenly round a corner. Once when I went to her room I found it empty, and I dared not leave the thing there. The day wore on, and I was counting the hours until the moment should arrive when I could meet her in the grounds.

It was more than half-past seven, and the house was very still, when I thought I heard a noise in one of the rooms above. Thinking it might be Barbara moving about, and that there was the opportunity to speak to her, I stole cautiously upstairs. The sound came from Murray Oliviant's bedroom; I opened the door quickly, and walked in. Some one was standing at the further side of the room, in the dim light that came through the windows; but before I could see who it was, I felt myself seized in a powerful grip from behind, and forced to my knees. I was too surprised even to cry out; but I had a vague idea that something dreadful had happened to me and to my schemes, when the figure at the further end of the room twisted quickly round, and turned up the gas, which had been burning as a mere tiny speck of light. Then I saw that the man was Murray Oliviant.

I was going to cry out in earnest then, with some vague idea of raising an alarm, when I felt a twisted cloth forced into my mouth and tied tightly behind; my arms were already secured. So I remained on my knees, helpless; I turned my head, and saw Dawkins standing beside me, smiling as delightedly as ever.

"Thank you, Dawkins," said Murray Oliviant, with a nod; "that was rather neatly done. Now, will you have the goodness to run through his pockets, and see if you can find anything?"

I made a feeble attempt to struggle, but it was useless. The deft fingers of Mr. Dawkins swiftly brought forth the note that young Millard had written but a few hours before; he tossed it across to Oliviant. The latter opened it slowly, and read what was written there by the light of the gas jet. Then he turned to me, and shook his head.

"Oh, you sly devil!" he said in a whisper.

CHAPTER VI.

Love With a Veiled Face.

I crouched there on the floor, with my arms securely pinioned, and unable to cry out. The man Dawkins had seated himself, after making certain that he had secured me; Murray Oliviant had finished his perusal of the note, and was standing tapping his lips with it, evidently deep in thought. He pulled out his watch and looked at it; slipped the watch back into his pocket, and turned again to the note. He read it aloud—with interpolations of his own.

"My Dearest (like his impudence, I must say!)"

"That good fellow Tinman (oh, you sly devil!) will tell you what I have decided to do. I will be waiting at the path that leads into the wood at about eight o'clock; you are to come with Tinman without fear (brave, sweet, kind Tinman, so very useful in a crisis!); He will bring you to me, and after that you will have nothing to trouble about. Trust me as much as I know you love me, and all will be well. Until we meet in an hour or two, ever your own,

"ARNOLD."

He twisted up the note, and came slowly across the room to where I crouched waiting. While he talked to me, in that hard deadly level voice of his, he launched a kick at me every now and then to punctuate what he said.

"You thought I was safely out of the way,"—A kick—"You meant to play me false, and send this boy flying, with love for company—eh?"—Another kick—"You dog!—do you think you're likely to win in such a game as this, when you're fighting against me?"—Another kick more savage than the others—"Look at him, Dawkins; see how brave he is now!"

If I could have got my hands free, I know that I should have made a fight for it, and that in my despair I might have killed or maimed one or other of the men. But I was too tightly bound to be able to move; Dawkins had most skillfully knotted a long bath towel about my elbows, so that my shoulders ached with the strain upon them. I struggled to my feet, and leant against the wall, glancing from one man to the other, and wondering what they meant to do.

"I set you to watch, my dear Tinman," said Murray Oliviant between his teeth; "and the better to be sure of you, I had you watched also. You've interested yourself a little too much in regard to this young lady, who, at the present moment I expect, is waiting in the cold and darkness for you. That's a pleasant thought, isn't it? They stand—the pair of them; the girl, impatient to hear your footsteps; the boy, shivering at the edge of the wood, waiting for you both. Think of that, Tinman; they so near together, and never by any chance to meet."

I stood there, with the sweat dropping off me, straining vainly at my bonds, and striving to work the gag loose with my teeth. Oliviant laughed at my struggles; flicked the note at me, and went on derisively—

"Our friend Dawkins here gave me a tip this morning, and I decided that it might be a good idea to make you believe that you'd got the day and the night to yourself. I didn't get into the train, and my luggage is still at the station. I came back, after a decent interval, and waited for you, Tinman. Now the only thing to be decided—and we have just ten minutes in which to decide it, unless we are to keep the lady waiting in the cold—is what to do in regard to these two people, who stand so far apart, longing for you to bring them together. I can't remove your gag, Tinman, or you might shout; but I should like to know what you would do if the choice rested with you."

I stood there, enduring a torture greater than any I had endured yet. I seemed to see Arnold Millard standing at the edge of the wood, waiting and longing and hoping; saw the girl watching the house in which I was held prisoner, and miserably blaming me in her heart for having turned traitor. The two men in the room with me must have guessed what was passing in my mind; they were whispering together, and shaking with laughter.

"But you shan't go disappointed, Tinman; that wouldn't be fair," exclaimed Oliviant after a pause. "You may not go yourself to meet the lady, but you shall send a letter to her; we shall be polite at all costs. You must explain that you are unavoidably detained, more than that, you shall send some one in your place. Dawkins shall take up the tale you have begun; Dawkins is quite the ladies' man at a pinch—aren't you, Dawkins?"

"I'm always for a bit of sport," exclaimed Mr. Dawkins, grinning.

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"You thought I was safely out of the way,"—A kick—"You meant to play me false, and send this boy flying, with love for company—eh?"—Another kick—"You dog!—do you think you're likely to win in such a game as this, when you're fighting against me?"—Another kick more savage than the others—"Look at him, Dawkins; see how brave he is now!"

If I could have got my hands free, I know that I should have made a fight for it, and that in my despair I might have killed or maimed one or other of the men. But I was too tightly bound to be able to move; Dawkins had most skillfully knotted a long bath towel about my elbows, so that my shoulders ached with the strain upon them. I struggled to my feet, and leant against the wall, glancing from one man to the other, and wondering what they meant to do.

"I set you to watch, my dear Tinman," said Murray Oliviant between his teeth; "and the better to be sure of you, I had you watched also. You've interested yourself a little too much in regard to this young lady, who, at the present moment I expect, is waiting in the cold and darkness for you. That's a pleasant thought, isn't it? They stand—the pair of them; the girl, impatient to hear your footsteps; the boy, shivering at the edge of the wood, waiting for you both. Think of that, Tinman; they so near together, and never by any chance to meet."

I stood there, with the sweat dropping off me, straining vainly at my bonds, and striving to work the gag loose with my teeth. Oliviant laughed at my struggles; flicked the note at me, and went on derisively—

"Our friend Dawkins here gave me a tip this morning, and I decided that it might be a good idea to make you believe that you'd got the day and the night to yourself. I didn't get into the train, and my luggage is still at the station. I came back, after a decent interval, and waited for you, Tinman. Now the only thing to be decided—and we have just ten minutes in which to decide it, unless we are to keep the lady waiting in the cold—is what to do in regard to these two people, who stand so far apart, longing for you to bring them together. I can't remove your gag, Tinman, or you might shout; but I should like to know what you would do if the choice rested with you."

I stood there, enduring a torture greater than any I had endured yet. I seemed to see Arnold Millard standing at the edge of the wood, waiting and longing and hoping; saw the girl watching the house in which I was held prisoner, and miserably blaming me in her heart for having turned traitor. The two men in the room with me must have guessed what was passing in my mind; they were whispering together, and shaking with laughter.

"But you shan't go disappointed, Tinman; that wouldn't be fair," exclaimed Oliviant after a pause. "You may not go yourself to meet the lady, but you shall send a letter to her; we shall be polite at all costs. You must explain that you are unavoidably detained, more than that, you shall send some one in your place. Dawkins shall take up the tale you have begun; Dawkins is quite the ladies' man at a pinch—aren't you, Dawkins?"

"I'm always for a bit of sport," exclaimed Mr. Dawkins, grinning.

Murray Oliviant went across to a window, and pulled aside the curtain; he looked cautiously out into the grounds. After a moment he turned, and jerked his head, as a sign to the other man to join him.

"There she is, Dawkins—there by the gate," he said, in a low voice. "See how patiently she waits—how certain she is that the faithful Tinman will not fail her in this hour of need! You can see the moonlight on her, Dawkins—and mighty pretty she looks!"

I went across the room suddenly, and fell upon my knees before the man, and raised my face to his. I could not speak, but I tried to throw into my expression the prayer to him that was in my heart. He watched me as he might have watched some one with whom he was not concerned at all; touched the man Dawkins on the arm, to call his attention to me. Then suddenly his manner changed; he bent down and looked into my eyes, and spoke in a hoarse whisper.

"You have set your puny strength against mine, and have learnt your lesson," he said. "Now you shall hear what I mean to do—you shall understand what you and the impudent dog who pretends to love her have brought upon her. I mean to marry her; that was part of the plan I had formed, if she had behaved properly and as her father wished. But her kisses have been for her lover, and for that she shall pay. I'll have her taken away to-night under false pretences—I'll drag her down through the mud; she shall

crawl to my feet, and beg me to kill her for very shame of what she is. And then I'll send her back to the boy she set before me. And you, Tinman—you, my jail-bird—you will have done it!"

I knelt there in agony, praying madly and vainly that God would set me free or strike me dead. Oliviant had turned to Dawkins; together they were examining the note they had found upon me. "It's scarcely likely that she knows this fellow's writing," said Oliviant, indicating me with a glance. "If you're careful you can take a note to her that will seem to come from him; you're a plausible rascal, Dawkins, and she may fall into a trap. You know where the boy's waiting; we'll tell her the plan's been changed, and she's to go in the other direction. Take her to London, and wait instructions there. Now for a little forgery in a gentle cause."

They chuckled together over the note that was to be signed with my name. It was short enough, and they brought it to me that I might hear it read.

"I am suspected, and dare not leave the house. I have had to change the plan at the last moment, but have been lucky enough to find a good friend to help you and Mr. Millard. I thought he was a friend only of Mr. Oliviant, but in that I was mistaken. Trust him completely; he will take you straight to Mr. Millard. This is the only way in which it can be managed; if I left the house now I should be followed."

"By Jove—that's devilish clever!" exclaimed Mr. Dawkins, looking at it in admiration. "The only thing is—I'm afraid the lady may be suspicious."

"That's quite unlikely," said Murray Oliviant impatiently. "The mere fact of your carrying a note signed by Tinman shows that you must know all about the business, and you can only have known all about it from him. To London with her; I'll join you in twenty-four hours, after I've decided what to do with this fellow, and with my worthy half-brother. I must tread warily, for I have two desperate men to settle accounts with." He laughed, and kicked me softly again.

Dawkins shook hands with him, and went out of the room, closing the door after him. Oliviant turned the key in the door, as though he feared I might run out, bound and gagged as I was, to try to stop her; and indeed that thought had been in my mind. Then he took up his position at the window, and with a mocking smile on his face began to describe what was happening.

"She starts and turns her head, Tinman, when she hears his steps," he began. "Now she comes slowly towards him; they meet, and she is listening intently. Now she reads the note; in the poorest way, my dear Tinman, he has lighted a match, and is shading it with his hands while she reads. I know you're praying hard, Tinman, that she may suspect, and refuse to go; I'm praying hard that she may be fool enough to believe, and to trust herself to Dawkins. I wonder which prayer will avail!"

I was indeed praying hard, but there was no hope in my heart that my prayer would be answered. He looked again out of the window, and laughed, and nodded at me.

"She has hesitated but for a moment," he said. She looks back towards the house for a moment—see, I kiss my fingers to her, although she does not know it!—now they are passing out. The gate shuts, and dropped into a chair, and burst into a shout of laughter. I crouched on the floor at his feet, with my arms bound behind me, and with my head bowed on my breast.

"I know your story, Tinman," he said at last, when his mirth had subsided a little; "Fanshawe told me something of it. You were a Quixote, I believe; you killed a man because he spoke ill of a woman, or would have done her harm. Look at you now!—a broken worn-out thing, with all your threats and your heroics mere words blown away by the wind. And if you were free—what would you not do?—what dauntless deeds of heroism—eh? And behold, the excellent Dawkins is on his way to London, with a trusting girl for company; behold also—I shall follow very shortly. Bow your head, Tinman, for you are indeed a ghastly failure!"

After that for a time he busied himself about the room, casting a word at me now and then over his shoulder. I had got to my feet, and was sitting dejectedly enough on a chair, thinking miserably of what I had done; I no longer felt the discomfort of the gag or the ache in my shoulders; I was past physical suffering of any kind. After what seemed a long time, Oliviant went across to the door and unlocked it; stood for a moment there, looking back at me contemptuously.

"You'll be safe here for a time, Tinman," he said. "A little later I'll come and release you. I'm sorry for your young friend, shivering in the wood and waiting helplessly; but some one had to suffer. And when I see that other friend of yours—sweet little Barbara—in London, I'll exonerate you, and explain to her that it wasn't really your fault. Make yourself as comfortable as you can, Tinman, under disagreeable circumstances."

He took the key out of the lock, and transferred it to the outside of the door; then went away, locking me in. It did not seem to matter; I had failed hopelessly, and I did not mind what became of me. I had striven to do some—had stung myself into this business with the ardour of a youth; but my youth was a thing of the past, and I was only a tired old man, easily beaten in an unequal struggle.

I sat there, for a long time, picturing horribly enough to myself all that might be happening to those in whom I was interested. I saw the boy waiting among the trees, and listening for every sound that floated to him—now certain

that I was coming with the girl fast along the road to him—now blaming me bitterly because of carelessness or intentionality I had betrayed him. I saw the girl, too, in the hands of the scoundrel with whom she had so willingly set off on a journey that must end in disaster; and I ground my teeth on the gag that had been forced between them, in bitter despairing rage at the man who seemed to hold us all in the hollow of his hand.

Slowly the shame and degradation of the thing seemed to drop into my soul like a subtle poison. In a world that should be fair and bright—a world made for lovers—to think that such a creature as Murray Oliviant should triumph over love and beauty and purity. Poor sorry knight that I was, for ever tilting at such monsters as himself, I had already been worsted once in the battle, and rendered, as it seemed, for ever useless; and now again, when I would be taking up the fight with fresh vigour, I had been flung at the first encounter, and my enemy triumphed. What a poor sorry spectacle I had made of myself, and how little good I had really done!

I began to have again that bitter rage in my heart that had been in it twenty years before, and had meant the death of a man. I found myself saying, over and over again, as I sat bound and helpless, that this man should die, no matter what the penalty might be—that I would wipe him off the face of the fair earth on which he crawled, and would leave the way clear for this new Barbara, and for the boy who had striven bravely to carry the flag I once had borne. Nothing could happen to me worse than had already happened; I felt in that hour almost as though God had brought me from my prison, and set me here to do this thing. And I had been chosen because no worse evil could befall me than I had already suffered; I had touched the depths, and could go no lower. Yes, I was a thing apart, and the way before me was as clear as it had been twenty years before.

I set to work systematically to free myself of my bonds. Getting to my feet, I stumbled stiffly towards the dressing-table in the room, and on the sharp edge at one corner of it began to saw the towel that held it. After that I worked frantically—up and down and across and across—until I felt it giving in places, and until I had torn a great jagged hole in it. It took a long time, but presently I was able to feel that the towel was gradually giving way; then at last, as I worked, I was suddenly flung forward, as the last strand started, and my hands fell to my sides. The rest was an easy matter, and I was presently able to get rid of my gag.

The door was locked, and I dared not break it down; I did not know whether Oliviant was still in the house. I pulled back the curtain at the window, and looked out, after first extinguishing the light in the room. The room was on the first floor, and the

RETRIAL FOR STANDARD OIL

\$29,240,000 Fine Declared Excessive and Ruling of Judge Landis Called Unsound on Three Different Points.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals Finds Trial Judge Erred in Nonadmission of Testimony, in Making Each Car Load a Separate Offense and Last in Giving Maximum Penalty.

CHICAGO, July 22.—By unanimous opinion of the United States circuit court of appeals for the seventh district, the famous case of the government against the Standard Oil company, in which the latter was fined \$29,240,000 by Judge Landis in the district court must be retried.

The court of appeals differs with the trial court on three vital points, holding that Judge Landis excluded evidence for the Standard Oil company of Indiana, which should have been admitted to show proper intent in the rate the company paid on oil; that he erred in considering each car lot a separate offense; and that in imposing the maximum fine for a first offense he abused the discretion vested in his court. It is strange doctrine, says the opinion, where under a million dollar corporation such as the Standard Oil company may be fined 29 times the amount of its capital stock in order to punish a defendant not even under indictment. By this latter is meant the parent company, the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

This opinion, concurred in by Judges Baker and Seaman, was delivered here today by Judge Grosscup, who wrote the opinion. The concluding sentence of the opinion reads:

The judgment of the district court is reversed and the case remanded with instructions to grant a new trial, and proceed further in accordance with this opinion.

169 Errors Assigned.

The opinion begins with a brief statement of the manner in which the case was brought from the district court to the court of appeals and continues:

There are 169 assignments of errors taking up 67 pages of printed record. In view of the conclusion, however, to which we have come it is unnecessary to review many of these assignments—the ones reviewed covering all the propositions of law that we deem essential to the guidance of the district court in the event of a second trial.

Abused Judicial Discretion.

As to whether Judge Landis in imposing the monumental fine abused the discretion vested in the court, the opinion states:

"Is a sentence such as this sound? Can a court without abuse of judicial discretion wipe out all the property of the defendant before the court and all the assets to which its creditors look in an effort to reach and punish a party that is not even indicted? Can an American judge without abuse of judicial discretion condemn anyone who has not had his day in court?"

History of Fine.

The decision handed down today by the United States circuit court of appeals was on the appeal made by the Standard Oil company of Indiana from the verdict rendered April 13, 1907, by which the company was found guilty of accepting rebates and was, later, fined by Judge Landis of the United States district court, \$29,240,000, the maximum under the counts of the indictment.

The specific charge against the Standard Oil company of Indiana was that it had accepted rebates on shipments of oil in carload lots from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., over the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Paid Third of Rate Only

Evidence was adduced at the trial showing that the company received rates one-third as large as other shippers, were obliged to pay. It was contended by the counsel for the oil company that the rate was not secret, but the jury found otherwise.

The company entered a motion for a new trial which was refused and it then appealed from the decision of the jury in the United States district court on the grounds that the verdict was not based upon the facts, was unjustifiable and that the fine imposed by Judge Landis was excessive. It was on this appeal that the decision of today was handed down.

Reversal Caused Sensation.

News of the decision spread like a prairie fire through the federal building, reaching the office of United States District Attorney Edwin Sims with unwelcome speed. He held a hurried conference with his assistants who had attended him in the prosecution before the district court, after which he said:

"All I can say now is that what has happened will not be expected. However, we shall make the best of it. Doubtless there will be an early retrial of the case."

Landis is Noncommittal.

Judge Landis was unconcerned in the decision.

strolling down a corridor to his chambers when a crowd of newspaper men on their way to the court of appeals greeted him.

"I'm glad you boys, and not myself, have to do with this case today," he remarked with a smile. The thorough disapprover in his office and after the higher court's decision had been announced he declared he had no comment to make.

To Increase Capital Stock. Following closely the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals today, reversing the decision of Judge Landis in the government suit against the Standard Oil company of Indiana, the Daily News of Chicago today says:

"Butlers who have close affiliations with the Standard Oil Co. state that that organization will soon announce an increase in the capital stock of \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 making a total capital stock of \$200,000,000."

Decision Surprises Bryan.

FAIRBANKS, Lincoln, July 22.—Not in some time has news of such importance reached here as that containing the announcement from Chicago that the fine of \$29,240,000 imposed upon the Standard Oil company by Judge Landis had been set aside by the appellate court. William Jennings Bryan when apprised of the decision seemed astonished and was eager to know the grounds upon which it was based. He would not, however, permit himself to be drawn into a discussion of the case.

The Senatorial Contest.

Green Bay Gazette: The week past has witnessed the formal opening of several senatorial campaigns and the contest is now on in real earnest. Senator Stephen is going to make a hard fight for re-election and has secured E. A. Edmunds of Appleton, a dyed-in-the-wool hill bired, as his campaign manager. Headquarters have been opened in Milwaukee and the work of rounding up voters for the September primary started.

S. A. Cook rented a hall during the week at Neenah and formally opened his campaign with a big reception. Many of the leading Republicans of that county were in attendance. Both McGovern and Hutton with their friends are working hard to convince the public of the backing of Senator La Follette.

But on the part of Senator La Follette unbroken silence regarding the senatorial contest and his personal preference reigns supreme. As a matter of fact the senatorial contest is placed in a difficult position at the present time. Senator Stephens has long been his backer in a most substantial way while both McGovern and Hutton have been his close advisers, who have repeatedly put in hard words for him in the past. Were but one of the three in the race against Cook and the other candidates it would be an easy matter for La Follette to pay back some of the assistance he has received in the past and this he would without doubt do. As it is he undoubtedly feels with the foot who said: "How happy could I be with either were either champion away."

However, this early in the campaign it has become apparent that the senatorial contest will overshadow all other of the year in this state. What adds interest to it is the fact that this is the first time the people have been given an opportunity to select party candidates by the primary law, and the result will be watched with interest by all parties.

Lovers and Quarrels.

Many lovers quarrel, and even broken engagements might be avoided, says an observer, if lovers would simply refrain from seeing too much of each other. No two people can be together all the time without boring each other, and when this point is reached a shadow is cast upon love's young dream, and the most trivial circumstance may wreck it. If Romeo spends an evening with his chums once in a while and Juliet seeks the society of her girl friends, both will enjoy each other's companionship all the more when they meet again.

MATRIMONIAL.

Miller-Perce.

This morning at nine o'clock mass at St. Rose church Miss Jennie Miller, 1418 Villa street, was united in marriage to Mr. Edward Perce of 935 Fifteenth street, Rev. Father Johnson performing the ceremony. The couple are well known on the south side. They will reside in this city.

Inferences.

From a reliable source a sociologist has learned that the people of this state are understood electric telephony because we have found wire in Assyria. "Oh," said the other, "we have not found a scrap of wire in Egypt; therefore we know the Egyptians understood telephony."

GOMPERS ENTERS A DENIAL

Declares He Never Made a Promise to Deliver Labor Vote to Bryan, But Upholds Democratic plank.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In an editorial in the forthcoming issue of the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, President Samuel Gompers of the Federation discusses the anti-injunction plank of the Democratic and Republican platforms. He takes occasion in this article to repudiate the statement that he proposes to deliver the labor vote to any party and defends himself from that charge. A feature of the editorial is the comparison of the Republican and Democratic anti-injunction planks. Mr. Gompers holding that the Democratic plank virtually embraces all the demands of labor on that subject. Mr. Gompers also claims that his colleague, John Mitchell, was satisfied with the Democratic plank. Summing up, Mr. Gompers says:

"A deliberate attempt is being made by the opposition press to make it appear that Gompers has promised to deliver the labor vote to the Democratic party."

"Such a statement is so absurd it hardly needs refutation. We recognize the absolute right of every citizen to cast his vote for any candidate and with any party that he pleases. Far be it from us to attempt to coerce the votes of the workers, nor are we so insane as to promise to deliver the labor vote."

"But we do, in all seriousness urge the workers and all good citizens to consider most carefully and thoughtfully the attitude of the two great political parties toward the fundamental principles embodied in labor's demands. Study their respective platforms and then vote as conscience calls."

BURLINGTON IS PROSPERING

Citizens of This Thriving City Do Not Feel Hard Times.—N. Reichert Gets \$75,000 Contract There.

N. F. Reichert was at Burlington, Wis., yesterday, where he was awarded a contract for extending the mains of the water works system, the price being something over \$75,000.

Mr. Reichert states that the little city is certainly progressive and that its people have not and do not feel the hard times prevalent in other parts of the state. Every single business man he interviewed, including managers of hotels and summer resorts, declared that they never knew business to be better.

Severs to cost from \$30,000 to \$80,000 are to be put in and then many of the streets paved. Officials declare that close to \$100,000 will be expended there during this year for improvements. Mayor Zimmerman believes in improvements and he is bound to push them and place Burlington on the way.

KENOSHA TO STAND EXPENSE.

Will Pay for Costs in Case of Man Hit by Train.

Kenosha county will stand for the cost of the illness and all expenses of J. McCoy, injured yesterday in a train accident at Corlies. Agent Michael Hendon of Kenosha came this morning and conferred with Peter Myers and agreed to pay the costs of his stay in the hospital. McCoy, whose identity has not yet been made positive, still lingers between life and death at the hospital. His conscious moments, he calls himself different names, so it can not be determined whether his name is actually McCoy or one of the others. He talks rationally about his small son, whose picture the injured man wore on a button.

Charge Nervousness to Acid.

A New York Dispatch Says: Dr. Gustav Barr of Portland, Ore., discussed a new disease of the nerves, which he terms "oxaluria," before the recent international medical congress in Vienna. Dr. Barr was one of the representatives sent from this country at the biennial meeting of medical men, and arrived here today.

"I have determined that in many cases the breaking down of the nerves is caused by the presence of large quantities of oxalic acid in the system," he said. "This disease I have named oxaluria, and I read a treatise on my discoveries and recommendations as to treatment."

"For one thing, I believe that the so-called rest cure will soon be a thing of the past as a treatment for nervous exhaustion. On the contrary, a stimulation of the muscular energies is needed, and the patient will be more immediately benefited and ultimately cured."

Danger Lurks in Ice Water.

Avoid ice water if you would be considerate of your stomach this hot weather. That is the advice given by a prominent physician, a stomach specialist. In his opinion, the chilling of the stomach with ice water and other cold drinks is one of the most frequent causes of summer stomach disorders. Ice cold beverages may be taken safely by sipping, letting them become warm in the mouth before swallowing. But when gulped down they excite the stomach, causing a rush of blood to that organ, followed by an feeling of depression and lassitude. An antidote will diminish water. Nature teaches them better, says this physician. Water or other drinks which are just cool, or even lukewarm, are far more refreshing and invigorating, although they may not please the palate.

HOYT TALKS TO THE DEMOCRATS

AS THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN HE MAKES OPENING SPEECH AT CONVENTION.

TOUCHES LIQUOR QUESTION

Declares Neither Prohibitionists or Brewers are Right in Contentions—Brings up Primary Law and Urges Amending so That Poor Can Run as Well as Rich.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 22.—Following is a synopsis speech of Temporary Chairman Melvin A. Hoyt, delivered before the Democratic State Convention here to-day.

"The Republican party has won so often it has rather infused even some Democrats with the fear that it cannot lose. However, a party, like the Irishman who was going to Africa to live, does not have to be in the shade of defeat all the time."

Hearst and His Purposes.

"There are four factors in full-fledged party formations now in existence in this, our well-beloved country, that invite proper consideration. There is a fifth movement, having its real initiative in personal egotism and personal political selfishness, though affecting to be like an altruistic Moses, leading the oppressed to emancipation from their burdens, through the avenues of class consciousness, as represented by certain elements of the workingman and such independent voters, lacking in powers of incisive analysis as may be caught by one owning a string of newspapers for self laudation and for beating the tomlow the loudest."

"The Hearst movement, founded in self-centered political avarice, with, on account of that origin, die young, not because it is so good, but rather because Hearst himself cannot run for all the offices to be filled on a ticket in a presidential campaign, and any others on the ticket will be recognized as mere puppets in a political Punch and Judy exhibition."

Socialism and Its Fallacies.

"An element of political activity that confronts Democracy and this country, is what is known as Socialism or the voice of unrest. This is a purely economic movement, injected into politics because it has not in its philosophical entity sufficient of logical strength and ethical force, to exact for its recognition adoption, without investing it with the self-interests of politics, to attract to its banner numbers that would command for it serious attention."

No Democrat a Socialist.

"The Republican party is quite at harmony with Socialism in its paternalistic tendencies. Paternalism is the ruling political passion of Socialism. Apparently then the Republican party is a natural breeding ground for recruits to Socialism."

"No true believer in elements of Democracy ever becomes a Socialist. His logic won't permit it. He is an individualist and believes in expanding in his contracting individual rights. While the true Democrat is always socialistic, he is never a Socialist."

Jesus Not a Socialist.

"It is the frequent boast of Socialism that Jesus was a Socialist. This is error. Jesus was an individualist which would make it impossible for him to have been a Socialist. He was socialistic, but not a Socialist and the whole drift of his political economy is proof of the assertion. A mind and logic that could formulate and elaborate the parable of the talents, could never embrace the claims of Socialism."

"Socialism is the philosophy of the dead level. Its landscapes are all plains. It has no mountains and believes in none. Its horizons never come to the earth, they reach on and on and on."

Calls Prohibition Narrow.

"A problem that is the basis of existence of a political organization, the least cosmopolitan in spirit of any in existence in the country, is the question involving the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic beverages. The political party protracted on this issue is known as the Prohibition party."

"It is substantially an one idea party. While its platform makes declarations on other questions, however, were it not for the moral urgency its adherents feel, the drink question imposes on them to organize a party, there would be no Prohibition party. All other questions would be met for them in alliance with other parties."

"An one idea party, like an one idea man, is apt to become seized with monomania, or narrow mental vision, on its specialty. Like the Socialist and Republican, the Prohibitionist is given to totalitarianism. The Prohibition party, quite unlike the Socialist party, has little philosophy or logic in its essential declaration for its existence. It affects a moral insistence, however, for that existence."

Prohibitionists of North and South.

"There are different brands of prohibition. Akin to the slavery issue, the North and South have somewhat different views, which result in different kinds of prohibition."

"In the south there exists what may be called 'political prohibition,' that is, the politicians and many of the voters, enough by far were they to line up where their personal habits and practices would suggest they belong, were consistencies to cut any ice with them, vote for prohibition and, with a regularity that is striking, practice with prohibition."

"In the north there exists what may be called 'moral prohibition,' that is, the moralists and many of the voters, enough by far were they to line up where their personal habits and practices would suggest they belong, were consistencies to cut any ice with them, vote for prohibition and, with a regularity that is striking, practice with prohibition."

Egg Shampoo.

An egg shampoo is made by adding a tablespoonful of soft water to each raw egg and beating the two together. Usually two eggs are enough for a good cleansing. The mixture is rubbed thoroughly into the scalp and over the hair before applying water, and is washed off in several different warm waters, using no soap. It tends to make the hair light and fluffy.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Philadelphia Inquirer: Airlia—How many proposals did you have last summer, dear?"

"Airlia—What a terribly persistent fellow that Tommy Koodless must be."

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"boot leg" and "original package" routes. "Then there is the Simon pure prohibition of the North. This is prohibition that challenges every man's respect for its sincere but misguided adherents, no matter how he may disagree with the philosophy on which it is predicated. It is the prohibition of accepted principle. Its adherents are generally sincere in their beliefs, though most often narrow and much misled. Yet just in the degree that they are sincere, should they commend that respect that a broad, honest man, though dissenting, always concedes to those who may disagree with him on a principle or purpose."

Where Brewers Are to Blame.

"The brewers have been victims of two things, which they could easily have corrected among themselves—greed for money and a merciless competition. These things have carried all the large brewing concerns of the country beyond their proper functions—that of manufacturers, into the realm of retailers of their goods. It tempted or forced them to undertake in a large and increasing degree the control of production and distribution of their own products."

"The brewery manufacturing business should be separated from the saloon distribution business of their products by law. The saloon man could be given an opportunity for business liberty and independence, just as he has the right of individual and citizenship liberty."

Distressing Reform Hysteria.

"Truth always prevails in the end. It will prevail in this issue and when it does prevail, the brewers as well as the prohibitionists will and their true levels."

"The hysteria of the brewers for reform and regulation is quite distressing. The still saloon, a creation and promotion of their own philosophy, is of an abomination of the devil. It always was, but only a few months ago the average brewer could not see it."

"What the brewer and saloonkeeper need is to have their businesses put on a plane of accepted respectability. It is up to them primarily to do it."

The Primary Election Law.

"There has been much criticism adverse not only to the principle, but to the provisions and operations of the law. Of this criticism, much addressed to the provisions and operations of the law, has been timely, just and worthy of earnest, sincere reception and thought."

"It is my humble opinion, however, criticism addressed adversely to the basic principle of the primary election law, has been untimely, unjust, undemocratic. It invites earnest sincere disputation from every citizen, regardless of party who believes in the fundamental doctrines of Democracy."

A Remedy Suggested.

"Time forbids wide suggestion of amendments. Let me say, however, the law is too detailed in its application and this leads to entanglement of very burdensome expense upon aspiring candidates. This is undemocratic and abuse of the rights of citizenship."

One remedy for this would be to amend the law, making its application as simple as possible in cost and otherwise and then make the state, county, town or city, as the case may be, bear every dollar of the expense attendant, not only upon the primary, but every form of election, making it also a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment only, for any candidate for office or for any friends of his, for him, to spend any money whatsoever in behalf of his nomination or election."

This puts all candidates on an equality and would make this pursuit of the rights of citizenship, one apart from abuse, scandal, bribery and kindred debaucheries of the franchise, which flow out of the use of money in elections."

The Poor Man Barred.

"The burden of cost, individually, to aspiring candidates is one of the crying shames, as well as inequalities, of our citizenship. The man of means may afford the expense, but what of the poor man? Shall he be deprived by his poverty of an inherent right of citizenship, to run for public office, just because he cannot stand up with the rich man, on the expense, in the matter?"

Calls It Party of Privilege.

"The Republican party, the part of special privilege and paternalism, the party that has created trusts and monopolies that have throttled and are throttling competition despite the fact that the trusts have been busted by an acrobatic and spectacular trust-buster, and are still seeking to drive the smaller and independent dealers and traders from business in the land in all lines into ruin, and the already over-filled ranks of employees, that 'grand old party,' that affects to legislate good crops and high wages now again in the arena, offering the voters of the country a professed, ponderous and insistent tariff revisionist as a nominee for president, and a high protective tariff for vice-president, with the lightning after affects of a bank panic thrown in as a sweetener to prove that it is a simon pure author of certain prosperity, if the voters will only select the cabinatio-headed both ways."

Hair Ventilation.

Ventilating the hair is a cure for cases of weakness of growth which is often recommended.

To carry it out, an attendant should lift up one tress after the other with one hand, while with the other a fan is used to induce a current of air around the roots. This should be persisted in for five minutes night and morning, and after a few weeks a considerable difference should be noticeable in the condition of the hair, both as regards its growth as well as the texture and color.

In most cases of hair weakness an abnormally "tight" scalp is the first symptom, and if the sensation is experienced of the skin being stretched over the skull it is a sure sign, the massage should be begun without delay.

When applying a tonic to the hair it should first be divided down the center and the fluid worked along the parting, this being repeated over the whole of the head, until every square inch of the skin has been dampened.

Walking on All Fours.

A distinguished medical man holds that the real secret of perfect health is to be found in walking on hands and knees. He says that this is how we were intended to walk, and that the erect attitude of man is a mistaken and comparatively modern innovation. According to his view, a good steady walk of four miles in and four miles out on hands and knees every day would bring even a middle-aged body into full play.

NEW CANAL FOR SOMERS

SEVEN MILES LONG AND WILL RUN THROUGH O'PLAINES BOTTOMS.

EXPENSE CLOSE TO \$12,000

Excavation of 8,000 Cubic Yards Were Necessary, and One Reclamation of Some 2,500 Acres is Assured—Hearing in the Norway-Dover Case Come on Next Month.

Another new ditch or canal is to be established in Somers, Kenosha county. Final action was taken in the strange case to-day. It will be located about one and a half miles west of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway tracks and run through the Eau Plaines Bottoms.

The plans and specifications show that drain will be seven and one-fourth miles long; will be from 3 to 8 feet wide at the bottom; at the top from 13 to 22 feet in width; from 5 to 8 feet deep and 2,000 cubic yards of dirt must be removed.

Those posted on the improvement state that it will reclaim and benefit close to 2,500 acres of land, some of which is at present is worthless. Cost of the improvement is estimated at \$12,000.

The town board of Somers has definitely decided to lay out the drain and the orders were signed to-day by the board of Somers.

During the past several years a number of these ditches and canals have been established in Racine and Kenosha counties and thousands of acres of land have been reclaimed and now under cultivation.

Next month there will be a hearing in the circuit court in the matter of the Norway-Dover canal, over which there is a dispute, owing to the people of Rochester opposing any interference with the mill dam at that place.

The Mt. Pleasant and Somers canal is nearly done and in a few days will be turned over to the town authorities. Farmers in the district state that it is the best improvement ever made in this section.

OBITUARY.

Paton.

James Paton, for the past eight years harbor master and assistant tender of Main street bridge, died at his home, 1232 North Chatham street, at 10 o'clock last night, of lung trouble, aged 45 years.

Deceased was born in Ireland and had been a resident of Racine since a boy. For many years he was boss of a large stevedore organization. One day he fell from the runway at a coal yard and so badly hurt that it crippled him for life and incapacitated him from doing hard manual labor.

About eight years ago he was appointed tender of the Main street bridge, and since that time has been a prominent figure about the river. No better posted man concerning the arrival and departure of boats and general conditions in and about the harbor, could be found in the city. He was always good natured and pleasant and became popular with all classes. For the last three years his health had not been of the best. Less than ten days ago he felt himself growing weaker and realized that he was failing. He expressed a desire to visit a sister in the state of Illinois and was granted leave of absence, coming home after the visit. He reported for duty a couple of days, but was obliged to give up and he grew rapidly worse and the end came last evening.

In the death of Mr. Paton one of the landmarks of the north side passed away and he will be greatly missed from the every day walks of life.

He was a member of the A. O. H. and other organizations. There survives him to mourn his death a wife, six daughters and three sons.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning at 9 o'clock from the St. Patrick's church.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—

Bishop Henry C. Potter is dead. After a long illness the end came early last evening.

INSTALLED IN NEW STATION

Hook and Ladder Apparatus in Central Fire Quarters.

The hook and ladder truck and the chemical wagon of the fire department are in the new central fire station today while the hangs for the harnesses are being put in place. The horses and wagons will now remain in their new quarters and by Monday everything will be completed and the sleeping quarters of the men in readiness. While the alarm system is being put in readiness the wagon boys will have to rely upon telephone calls to locate the fires should there be any.

SUNK BY PRESIDENT'S BOAT

NEWPORT, July 22.—The president's yacht, the Mayflower, ran down a lumber schooner last night, but the members of the crew were saved.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Rempel and two children of Omaha, Neb. Mrs. N. B. Rempel of Janesville, Wis. Mrs. Theresa Rempel of Green Bay, Wis. and Mrs. John Mulholland of South Kaukauna, Wis. are the guests of Mr. Peter Rempel, 816 Sixteenth street. They are visiting their three sisters at St. Catherine's academy.

RAN BLIND PIG; FREED

CICERO FIDELIO, A BADLY FRIGHTENED ITALIAN, RELEASED.

The Four Witnesses All Purchased Liquor from the Wife. Who Also Is Arraigned and Because of Infant Child Is Not Punished.

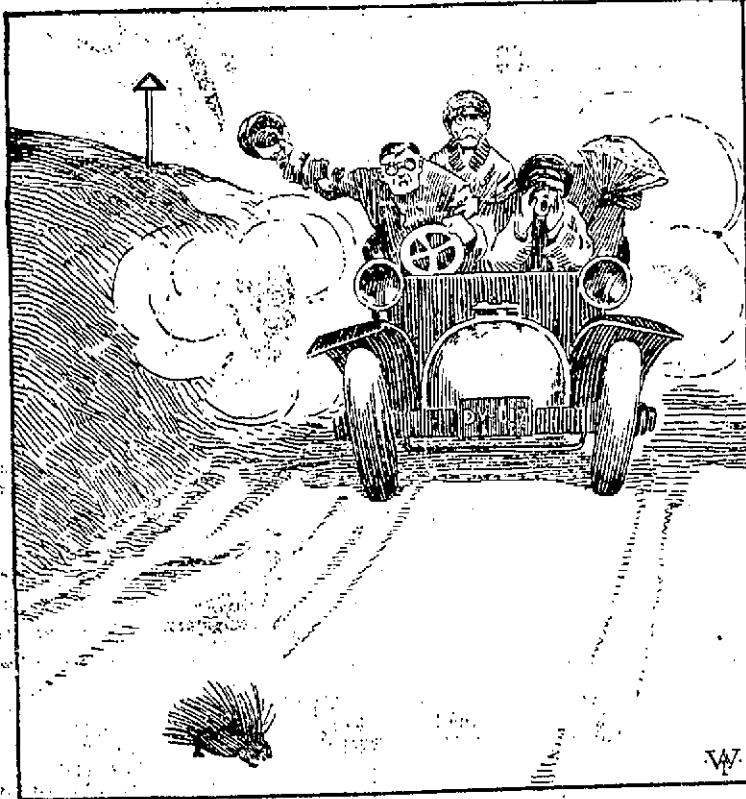
The fact that Cicero Fidelo, the Italian with the illustrious frontpiece, recently arrested at Horlicksville, combined his saloon keeping with manual labor and that his wife distributed the liquor, served drinks to the customers and actually conducted the business of the "blind pig" is all that saved that enterprising Italian from a long term in the United States prison. Fidelo

Gave it No Show.
"He shot the
crow without
warning."
"Yes, why not?"
"He should have
heard it for its
caws."

EVERYDAY LIFE FROM A HUMOROUS VIEWPOINT

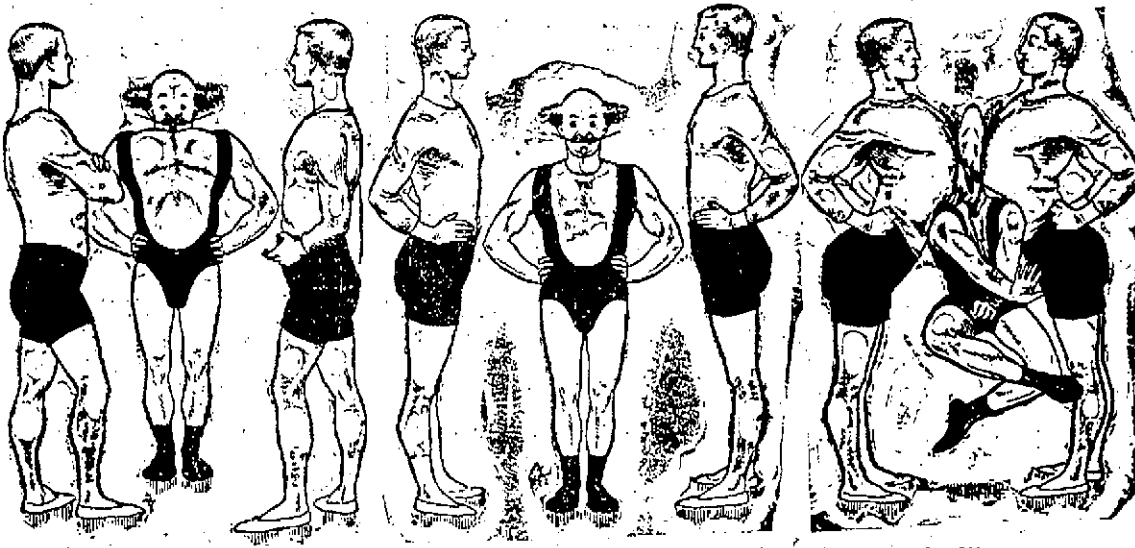
Taking Chances.
"You ought to
have seen how I
sold Jones today."
"You want to be
careful. It is
against the law to
sell green goods."

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.



Road Hog Versus Hedgehog.

A LESSON IN CALISTHENICS.



Professor Biceppi: "Now, gentle-
mens, ze chest expansion. Obsairve!"

"Now, zen, you. Poseetion one, two—"

III.

AN EXPLANATION.

Jones—How did you manage to get
through that crowd so quickly? It took
me nearly an hour.
Brown—You remember that cigar you
gave me this morning?
Jones—Yes; but—
Brown—Well, I was smoking it.

THOSE WOMEN KNOW.

He—Look at Hobbleson's wife. There
is devotion for you. She wouldn't go
away anywhere this summer because
he could not leave his business.
She—Humph! No devotion about it.
A beautiful grass widow has taken the
flat across the hall from them.

THE POWER OF MUSIC.

"There goes a man who made me lose
a great deal of money on real estate."
"Did he swindle you?"
"Not exactly. He is a cornet player,
and he lives next door to a house I
owned. After that I had to pay people
to live there."

A JUST CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.



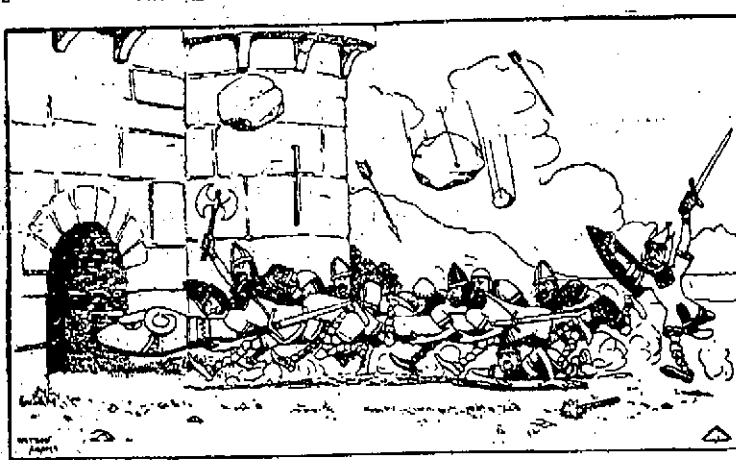
"Reginald, I ain't registerin' or kick about yer bum waggin' or even de old
skate of a goat ye've rung in fer a hoss, but I do tink yer might've removed de
nails frum de seat afore yer asked er loidy for a drive!"

A DIFFICULT CASE.



The Doctor: "Ye is so pow'ful thin, Mr. Cotton, dat I find it difficult to
diagnosis wefer de malady am a stummikache or a bäckache."

AN EARLY NORMAN DOOR KNOCKER.



AT THE SCHOOLTEACHERS' PICNIC.



Small Boy (sitting calmly down to await developments): "Say, girls, dat
pond is full uv snappin' turtles an' blood suckers an' lampor ools, an' I seen
six big water snakes killed in it yistorday, an' old Bill Snipes drowned hisself
in dere lik' week, an' his body hain't rid yet, an'—(Tableau)"

A GOOD REASON.



Mrs. Jaw: "You men are such grouches. Now, we women never get as
cranky and disagreeable as you do."
Mr. Jaw: "No wonder! You haven't any wives to bother you."

GREGARIOUS.

"There's room at the top, you know."
"Thank you. I prefer company."

CERTAINLY.

"What is woman's greatest trial?"
"That's dead easy. Man."

He Did Love Fido.

So,
"I see they are
embalming pet
dogs now," he
said.
"Oh, isn't that
lovely?" she ex-
claimed. "That's
what I'll have
done to Fido!"
"Just the thing,"
he returned, sud-
denly growing en-
thusiastic himself.
"Give him to me,
and I'll have it
done today."

Force of Habit.
Mrs. Nags—If I
should hear a bur-
glar getting in the
house I don't
know what I
should do.
Nags (confident-
ly)—Oh, you would
probably scream
out. "Don't forget
to wipe your
feet!" my dear,
and scare him off.

Couldn't Appreciate It.

"Great joke on
Jones."
"Where is the
laugh?"
"We're fishing
and forgot to take
his jug along."
"Case of dry hu-
mor."

Served Some Purpose.

"He likes to see
the firemen at
work."
"Perhaps he
thinks they have
discovered a legiti-
mate excuse for
water."

Without Planting It.

"Raise anything
in his garden?"
"Well, he raised
his voice when the
neighbor's hens
came over and
started to give a
scratching party."

Didn't Look That Way.

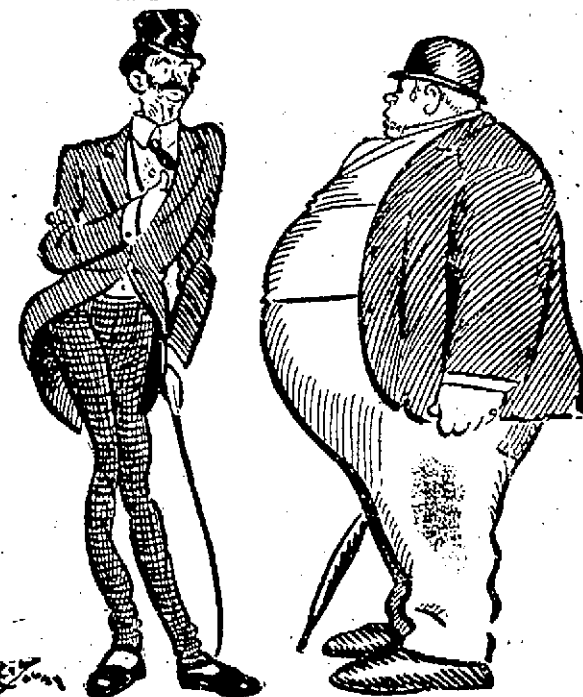
"Is she fond of
him?"
"Well, she invited
him to a lunch-
eon at her home
and served cold
shoulder and spiced
tongue."

GETTING IN TRIM.



Visitor: "Little girls should be seen and not heard, Dorothy."
Dorothy: "I know, but if I'm going to be a lady when I grow up I've got to
begin practicing talking some time, you know."

KNEW A THING OR TWO.



Fat Man: "Have you left the show business for good?"
India Rubber Freak: "Bet yer life! There's more money in lettin' automo-
biles run over me."

A DISASTROUS TERMINATION.



Wearry William: "That's jist the
"Jumpin' Switzerkase, it's a bull
pup!"

A POSSIBLE CALAMITY.



Calander Jones (stepping out the door after a heavy night shower): "Waaah,
I declare! Ef dem watahmelungs mus'n' a' bus' in de night an' flood de
patch!"

AUTOS VIOLATE RULES OF ROAD

MANY FLAGRANT OFFENSES IN THIS LINE CAUSE MAJORITY OF ACCIDENTS.

SIX COLLISIONS IN A WEEK

Auto Driver on Wrong Side Should be Punished For Second Offense—W. C. Crane Arrested at Glencoe—Miss Sterling Takes Stand to Testify Against Special Officer Moore.

Owners of automobiles in this city who recently made a trip to Chicago, state it is almost worth a person's life to get through the village of Glencoe. Officers are stationed along the highways, armed with guns and clubs and when a machine is ordered to stop and the driver fails to act quickly, these alleged guardians of the law take a shot at the machine, fire clubs at the occupants, etc. Last Sunday one of the over officious fellows throw a club and knocked the hat off the head of a gentleman. Had the club struck his head there is no doubt but that his skull would have been fractured. Men were stopped and placed under arrest for running faster than the law permits and yesterday all were fined. Among the number pulled in was W. C. Crane, formerly of Racine. He refused to plead guilty and went to trial, claiming that he was not exceeding the speed limit. People of Glencoe have held a mass meeting and declared war on automobiles. They declared that owing to hundreds of machines speeding through the streets of that place the lives of the inhabitants were in danger, in fact a number have been run down.

Miss Stribling on Stand

The trial of special policeman Frank Moore of Glencoe who fired a bullet at an automobile while trying to make an arrest and injured Miss Buena Stribling of Chicago began yesterday afternoon before Justice M. T. Lane of Glencoe. Both the village policeman of Glencoe and Miss Stribling and her friends were ably assisted by a corps of attorneys, the case being watched with special interest by all automobile drivers of the city of Chicago and of the West shore of Lake Michigan as well. The trial of T. P. Henderson for fast driving of the car, in which Miss Stribling was shot was postponed for one week. After Miss Stribling presented her testimony, attorneys for the policeman averred that they were not ready to proceed and the case was adjourned one week.

Miss Stribling's story of the shooting as told between objections and often in spite of them, was as follows:

"As we passed out of Hubbard's woods I noticed the sign 'Glencoe,' and remarked that we were within the limits of that village. While we were talking we leaned over the front seat to look at the speedometer and to see how fast we were going.

"The speedometer was registering between ten and fifteen miles an hour. We had just sat back when I saw a man spring from the bushes at the side of the road in front of us and hold up his hands.

Thought Moore a Robber

"It scared me terribly. I didn't think for an instant that he was a policeman. I supposed he was a holdup man, and I gazed up and down the road and in all directions for help. There was no one in sight, and I looked back of him. He was just passing him then. Mr. Henderson had not slowed his machine. He couldn't have slowed much more, anyhow. And just as we passed him I saw him draw a revolver.

"That scared me almost to death. Mr. Maylon saw it, too, and as the first shot whizzed past he threw me down into the tonneau to shelter me. The first shot went wild. The second hit the car and the third I felt as though some one had thrown a brick house on my back.

"I guess I screamed and then as the car slowed I jumped up to make Mr. Henderson think that I wasn't hurt even if I was."

Rules of the Road.

Here in Racine there are still a few of the automobilists who violate the speed law at will and a few young fellows who need a lesson are soon to get it.

Some local autoists no doubt at times break the statute by going above the twelve miles an hour, but they are very apt to go fast only in certain spots and also owing to officers not being able to be present at all times, no arrests have been made.

Foreign machines passing through the city seldom run fast now-a-days, but when the outskirts are reached they open up and go at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The great trouble in this city is flagrant violations of the road rules. People having machines in hand, insist on running on the wrong side of the street. As a result of this carelessness there have occurred six collisions in a week, some of the colliding automobiles sustaining serious damage. A young woman, running her auto on the left hand side of the street, a few days ago, met a team. The driver of the team started to turn out and at the same time the lady made an effort to cross to the right side of the highway. The horses reared and almost leaped on the machine and were within five inches of the center. People witnessing this incident expected a terrible accident and it

was all on account of the woman defying the road rules.

Ought to be Stopped. It is the duty of the mayor of this city to notify the chief of police to see that the rules are enforced. It is being strictly adhered to in Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities. Any automobile driver caught driving on the wrong side of the road, should be warned and a second offense met with punishment. Again, every automobilist, in turning a corner and at all the intersections, should slow up. It is not a matter of life and death whether a machine goes around a corner at high speed, but it may be and has been to pedestrians. One of the leading automobilists of the city said yesterday that more accidents have occurred by violation of the road rules than in any other way.

BELOIT SALOON KEEPER PROMISE GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

Closed Two Weeks, Given Licenses, But Pay Dearly for Meddling in Politics.

BELOIT, Wis., July 21.—Twenty-three saloon keepers of Beloit, after being closed two weeks, last night received their licenses from the common council. Two retail dealers and one wholesaler would not accept the terms offered, and will not open for business today.

There was little cause for rejoicing on the part of the saloon keepers, for they were compelled to sign a document that was most humiliating before getting their permits.

They acknowledged their wrong as an association, said it had been formed to benefit their business, but had found it was a detriment instead, and had now been dissolved. In way of atonement they guaranteed to pay the expense to which the council had been put in investigating conditions, about \$400; they agreed never in the future to solicit or accept any money or service of any kind, directly or indirectly, from any person or corporation to influence any political action or to secure the election of any candidate to office; finally they agreed to co-operate in every way possible with the authorities to secure the enforcement of the law covering their businesses.

Added to this bitter pill came another dose when the council took up an ordinance ordering all screens and all stalls or drinking booths removed from all saloons, and passed it by a vote of 8 to 6. A similar ordinance was defeated a year ago and it was not believe it could be passed.

This is the net result of the saloon men having solicited and accepted money from the brewers in conducting the last campaign and in securing the naturalization of 125 Italians to help carry the city to license.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES PERFECTING THEIR FENCES.

KOEHLER TALKS OF PRIMARY

Says George P. Mathers in the Milwaukee Sentinel: "The senatorial contest is warming up to a greater degree throughout the state than is indicated by the campaign in Milwaukee. Every candidate is perfecting an organization in each county in the state, and these sections will be the scene of interesting conflicts. Not a corner is left unguarded. Senator Stephenson, it was said, yesterday, will be in Milwaukee tomorrow for the purpose of conferring with his campaign managers. Sheriff Knell said that so far as the county campaign was concerned they were well satisfied.

"We have 3,000 names signed to Mr. Stephenson's papers here," said the sheriff, "with only one week's work. As this is many more than are needed we will now begin the work of organizing in every ward and town in the county and expect to have a perfect organization in a short time."

Koehler and Primary Result. Peter J. Koehler, manager for Cook, said that he was constantly in receipt of inquiries from voters asking who is to elect the next senator, the people or the legislature, or whether it is in the power of the legislature to elect any one other than the person chosen at the primaries. To these inquiries Mr. Koehler said he had returned the reply that under the state law the man receiving the highest number of votes at the primaries should be considered the nominee of the party for United States Senator and should be elected by the legislature. As to the legislature ignoring the result of the primaries, Mr. Koehler said he did not believe it would be done.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Koehler, "that any representative will have the audacity to vote against the will of the party as expressed at the primary. If any candidate should say he would not be bound by the sentiment of the people as expressed at the primaries the question 'Why not?' should be asked him. The answer will show what prompts him to disregard the will of the people."

It was reported yesterday that an attempt had been made by Theodore Kronshage and other friends of Francis E. McGovern to get him to withdraw from the senatorial fight. It was flatly denied both by William Essman, Mr. McGovern's manager, and Mr. Kronshage.

MATRIMONIAL.

Deutzius—Cooper.

At nine o'clock last evening at the home of the groom, 1106 State street, occurred the marriage of Miss Hilda Deutzius, of Milwaukee, to Mr. Albert Cooper. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Chynoweth of the First Congregational church. The rooms of the house were decorated sumptuously for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Longale of Waukegan acted as best man and matron of honor respectively.

Mastiaux—Goebel.

At 4 o'clock this morning John Goebel, sexton of the Catholic cemetery for the past six years, was united in marriage to Theresa Mastiaux, by Rev. Father Myers. They were attended by Miss Gerta Mastiaux and Joseph Mortens.

ANOTHER MAN TRAIN VICTIM

DEATH OF UNKNOWN SECOND OF SERIES OF ACCIDENTS ON THE ST. PAUL.

MAY BE J. M'COY CHICAGO

Mentioned Above Name Before Becoming Unconscious—Skull Badly Fractured and Death Seems Certain—Engineer of the 4:30 This Morning Saw Body Near Truesdell Station.

At 4:30 o'clock this morning, Engineer L. Collins, on a north bound special freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, discovered the body of a man lying beside the tracks, near Truesdell station, south of Corlies. The train was stopped and Conductor Benoit and other members of the train crew picked the man up, placed him in a caboose and hurried him to Corlies.

It was found that he had been struck by some train, but which one no one could tell. His skull was fractured and there were a number of gashes visible on other parts of his head. Dr. F. G. Pechn was summoned and at once ordered that the man be taken to a hospital. A special train was made up, consisting of an engine and caboose, and the man brought in. The police ambulance met the train at Racine Junction and removed the man to St. Mary's hospital.

Is Fatally Hurt.

Dr. Pechn summoned Dr. S. C. Buchanan to assist in treating the wound. They found a fracture of the skull about four inches in length; several gashes in the head and the wounds filled with clinders and sand. One ankle and one arm were also injured. Pieces of the fractured skull were removed and the man remained in an unconscious condition. Dr. Pechn stated that in his opinion the injuries would result in death. There was not a single scrap of paper on the person of the man, or any other article to establish identity. He is well and neatly dressed, wore the picture of a little girl on the lapel of his coat and his hands would indicate that he is a machinist by trade. His age is possibly forty years.

Possibly Jack McCoy.

Dr. Pechn states that when the man was first brought to Corlies he partly regained consciousness, and when questioned as to who he was or where he came from, he mentioned the name Jack McCoy, 226 South Poeria street, Chicago, Ill. A telegram has been sent to that number and it may result in friends coming here. Railway men say that he may have been struck by a train and it is possible that he was stealing a ride and fell off. No report was sent to headquarters of a train having run anyone down.

As the man was killed in Kenosha county, the officials of this county believe that the expense should not be placed with Racine and County Clerk William Bell and Peter Myers, poor master, tried this morning to get into communication with the county clerk in Kenosha county to have them care for the remains. Up to noon, the telephone connection had not been obtained, but the costs of caring for him will be charged to the neighboring county.

STEWART FOR CONGRESS

Kenosha Man Refuses Democratic Nomination for District Attorney in Order to Make Above Run.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 21.—The nominating committee appointed at the Democratic county convention on last Saturday has selected the following ticket for the primary election:

Member of the assembly—John Bohm, town of Salem.

Sheriff—B. M. Schlitz, Wheatland, and Andrew Anderson, Kenosha.

County Clerk—John T. Tigh, Brighton.

Clerk of Court—William Spetzman, Wheatland.

Coroner—George E. Thompson, Kenosha.

Register of deeds—Frank Wilmes, Kenosha.

County treasurer—Jacob Sattig, Kenosha.

What Would Follow Socialism. By Prof. J. B. Clark of Columbia University: In the socialistic state all the incomes of the year would be pooled. They would make a composite sum, out of which every one's stipend would have to be taken. There would be no special and personal profit for any one. There is danger that capital would thus not be saved in sufficient quantity, and that if it were not so, no power on earth could prevent the earning capacity of labor from suffering the consequences.

From mere dearth of capital the socialistic state, though it were more progressive than we think, would be in danger of becoming poorer and poorer. In such a state there may well be realized a stronger democracy than any which a leveling of fortunes would bring. Pulling others down that we may pull ourselves up is not a good initial step in a regime of brotherhood; but raising ourselves and others together is the very best step from the first and throughout.

And the fraternity which comes in this way is by far the best because of inequality of possessions.

EXPENDITURES OF THE REPUBLICANS

THE INCREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS IS JUSTIFIED—SERVICE IS BETTERED

The Augmentation of Men Went to Navy, Needed Clerks and Rural Delivery Service, the Cost to Soldiers, Sailors, Postoffice and Panama Canal.

Says Raymond in Tribune: One of the planks of the Denver platform on which the Democratic managers laid a great deal of stress related to the increase in expenditures authorized by the last congress and the addition of several thousand names to the government pay roll.

In the point of fact, the great bulk of the increase in the money cost of the government, as well as in the personnel, is to better the condition of the army and navy. The civil service of the government remains about where it has been. Inasmuch as the increases of the army and navy are popular with the people, it does not seem likely that the Democratic managers will make much out of their extravagance charge.

They now figure out an appropriation by the first session of the sixtieth congress amounting to \$1,008,397,543. In addition to this sum contracts have been authorized by congress aggregating \$49,443,750. These contracts include battleships, colliers, torpedo boats, submarines, and various postoffice and other government buildings.

Statement of Expenditures

Most people will be interested in the detailed expenditure of the United States government as shown in the table made public today by the two expert clerks of appropriations committees, Thomas B. Cleaves for the senate and James C. Courts for the house. The figures are as follows:

Agricultural	\$1,672,106
Army	95,382,247
3,538,852	
Diplomatic and consular	10,061,888
District of Columbia	8,116,745
Fortification	9,253,347
Indian	32,332,913
Legislative, executive, and judicial	845,034
Military academy	122,693,885
Navy	168,053,000
Pension	225,970,892
Postoffice	11,958,038
Sundry civil	56,702,300
Deficiency appropriations	4,011,337
Miscellaneous appropriations	154,104,293
Permanent appropriations	\$1,008,397,543

Grand total

As compared with the last session of the fifty-ninth congress, these figures show an increase in the annual appropriation of \$87,599,382. This increase is the basis of Democratic charge of riotous extravagance in the conduct of the United States government.

Increase Goes for Needed Things

When an analysis is made of the figures it is shown that the increase has gone exclusively, almost, to the building up of the army and navy, to the completion of the Panama canal, and the extension of the rural free delivery system. It will be difficult to find three things which are more popular with the mass of the people. The increase for the navy was \$23,705,377; for the army, \$6,747,064; for the postoffice, \$10,870,000, and for the Panama canal as a deficiency appropriation, \$12,178,990.

Much the same thing holds true in regard to the charge that the Roosevelt administration has saddled upon the country a new army of officeholders. This allegation was made in the Denver platform in a most unfair fashion, the attempt having been made to create the impression that the pay rolls of the civil establishments had been loaded down with a lot of people who were employed for political reasons and whose salaries would have to be paid by the people.

The facts are entirely different and should be understood generally, so that the voters may understand the insincerity of such charges.

Sailors the Greatest Increase.

According to official figures, the last session of congress authorized the employment of 16,824 people who were not previously on the government pay rolls. Their annual compensation amounts to \$13,764,078. It so happens, however, that the same session of congress abolished one-third as many offices, the result being that the net increase in the government service amounts to only 10,862 persons, whose annual pay costs up \$9,036,327.

This increase might alarm some people in the back districts who do not fully realize the magnitude of the government operations, if it were not for the fact that principally all of these so-called new offices are made up either of seamen for the navy or of clerks and rural delivery carriers for the postoffice department, which is today the most popular and most efficient department of the government.

The last session of congress authorized the employment of 6,000 more seamen in the navy, 809 additional officers and soldiers of the marine corps, and 6,698 post office employees. When these are deducted it is found that the entire net addition to the civil list of the government amounts to only 605 persons, an increase so small that it does not begin to keep pace with the actual growth of the country.

On the basis of population, of wealth, and of actual undertakings of the government, aside from the army and navy and postoffice, there are fewer persons in the government employ relatively than there were a year ago.

Defenders Get Pay Increase.

It is easy to show that the same con-

dition obtains in regard to the increase in salaries, about which thousands of Democratic spellbinders will endeavor to hoodwink the country. It is true that 120,128 salaries have been increased so as to cost the government annually \$9,146,575 more than last year. Of this number, who are to be paid more money in the future, 75,317 were in the army, 42,636 in the navy, and 8,907 in the marine corps.

Practically all of the increase went to the enlisted men and into the three services, and if I know anything about the temper of the American people, they will not grudge a living rate of wages to the men behind the guns.

These figures show that, aside from the purely military portion of the government, which includes the men on the splendid battleship fleet now at Honolulu, only about 3,000 persons in the government service had their salaries raised at the last session of congress.

Employees Still Underpaid. In point of fact the average government employee, or at least those in the more responsible positions, are greatly underpaid as compared with similar employees in ordinary business houses. The civil service act destroyed the sinecure, and purely political appointments in the government service now are extremely rare.

Practically all of the civil list is now obtained as the result of stiff examinations, and really the only chance for extravagance nowadays is in the work on rivers and harbors, in putting up the postoffices and other public buildings, and in similar government work.

It usually costs a government more to build a battleship or to dig a canal or to erect a public building than it would a private individual, but that is true of all governments and the responsibility cannot be laid at the door of any political party.

ADAMS OLDEST EX-PRESIDENT.

Many Others Have Lived Longer After Retirement Than Cleveland.

Baltimore Sun: There is a widespread impression that former President Cleveland lived longer than any other President after leaving the White House. It is true that he lived longer after retirement than any other Executive since the Civil War, with the exception of Hayes, but the record of the lives and deaths of the American Presidents shows that Mr. Cleveland did not come near the longest of the Executives.

That credit belongs to the first John Adams, who left the Chief Magistracy in March, 1801, and did not die until July 4, 1826, at Quincy, Mass., general debility being the cause. He attained the ripe old age of 90 years, having lived five years longer than the next oldest President, James Madison, who reached 85. John Adams, therefore, lived 25 years and four months after leaving the Presidency. He had seen the three double-term administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe follow his own, and before his death he saw his son, John Quincy Adams, enter the White House. This is a record which probably will never be equalled.

Next to John Adams the President to live the longest after leaving the White House was Martin Van Buren, who went out in March, 1841, and lived until July 24, 1862, when he passed away at Lindenwood, New York, of asthmatic catarrh, at the age of 79. He lived 21 years, four months and 20 days after giving up the first position in the land. After stepping out of the Presidential chair he lived to see it occupied successively by Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln. He is the only man as ex-President who witnessed the election of eight of his successors.

The shortest-lived President after his retirement was Polk, who vacated the office in March, 1849, and lived only until June 15, following, or just three months and 11 days after becoming a private citizen. The next shortest-lived was Chester A. Arthur, who gave way to Cleveland on March 4, 1885, and lived only until November 17, 1886, just 1 year, 8 months and 13 days.

Cleveland went out of the White House March 4, 1897, and lived, therefore, 11 years, 3 months and 29 days in retirement. Benjamin Harrison lived 8 years and 9 days, having died at Indianapolis, March 13, 1901, immediately after the second inauguration of McKinley. Hayes, who lived longer than any other President who had retired from the White House since the Civil War, did not pass away until January 17, 1893. He, therefore, lived 11 years, 10 months and 13 days after relinquishing the office. He exceeded Cleveland's record by about 7 months.

Grant died at Mount McGregor July 23, 1885, 8 years, 4 months and 10 days after his successor was inaugurated. The periods lived by other ex-Presidents after leaving the highest office in the land have been as follows:

Johnson—Six years, 4 months and 27 days.

Buchanan—Four years, 3 months and 27 days.

Pierce—Twelve years, 7 months and 4 days.

Fillmore—Twenty-one years and 5 days.

Tyler—Sixteen years, 10 months and 13 days.

Jackson—Eight years, 3 months and 4 days.

J. Quincy Adams—Eighteen years, 11 months and 10 days.

Monroe—Six years, 4 months, no days.

Madison—Nineteen years, 3 months and 24 days.

Jefferson—Seventeen years and 4 months.

Washington—Two years, 9 months and 10 days.

There is to be a great crop of all kinds of grain, notably wheat. But the visible supplies are depleted and the demand will be good.

ADDITION TO COUNTY HOUSE

DECIDED TO GO AHEAD AND AWARD CONTRACTS FOR SUCH AN IMPROVEMENT.

TO HAVE ROOM FOR FIFTY

Believed Then Accommodations Will be Ample for Quarter of Century—Building to Cost \$7,800—Three Agents of County Advised That Can Proceed With Project.

A new addition to the Racine county poor house will be built as soon as possible. This action has been definitely decided. When the county board of supervisors held a special meeting recently, to settle the question of a new court house and that proposition was turned down, their attention was called to the existing conditions at the county house, proof being at hand to prove that it was entirely inadequate to accommodate the rapidly increasing list of dependents. At one time last winter there were forty patients crowded into the place, when there was hardly room for thirty. Some of the patients were suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases and the healthy people were in great danger of contracting these ailments.

Refused to Allow It.

James Hankinson, keeper of the house, plainly told the board that he would not under any circumstances, ever permit those conditions to again exist, and the county board members were with him in their decision. At that time it was argued that there should be a new building; that the present structure and farm should be sold and the new house located in connection with the Racine county insane asylum, the money realized from the sale of the farm to apply toward a new and modern house. But this did not meet the approval of the county board members and arguments were advanced that the plan to have the asylum and county house so close, would not be a good thing, and it was dropped. Then the question of a new addition to the house was brought up and a resolution was passed favorable to that plan.

It Can be Done.

Poor Agent Peter Myers of this district found that there was not sufficient money to go ahead with the addition and refused to agree to the building of the addition under the conditions. Mr. Myers was in consultation with S. M. Meinhardt of Burlington, yesterday afternoon, and after discussing the matter with District Attorney Fulton Thompson, it was agreed that the three agents could go ahead and contract for the new addition, provided that the contractors would wait for their pay until next February. It was stated that contractors had signified their willingness to wait, provided they got the contract. Having this in view Mr. Myers, Mr. Meinhardt and Charles Thompson, are having a meeting at Union Grove today, for the purpose of talking over plans and specifications and other details.

To Accommodate Fifty.

The addition, according to the ideas of the agents, will be planned so as to accommodate at least fifteen to twenty more patients, thus making room for a total of fifty. This, it is said, will be ample and make the house adequate to take care of all the county charges for the next twenty-five years. The addition will be the same width and height of the present building and the cost estimated at \$1,800.

HEAR DOWIE'S VOICE AGAIN

One of His Addresses Repeated By Phonograph—Voliva Raises \$2,000 By Old Barrel Scheme.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 21.—(Special)—At Zion City last night Dowie's voice was heard for the first time in public since his death. A phonograph repeating one of his addresses to a gathering in Shiloh Tabernacle. Voliva raised \$2,500 to pay on the tabernacle purchase Sunday by using Dowie's old barrel scheme. Overseers Lewis and Bryant have deserted the Dowie faction at Zion City which is now but a mere handful.

JUDGE QUITS CIRCUIT BENCH

Gov. Davidson Receives Resignation of Justice Silverthorn.

MADISON, Wis., July 21.—Judge William C. Silverthorn of Wausau, judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit of Wisconsin, last night tendered his resignation to Gov. Davidson. He said the duties of the office were too onerous for a man of his advanced years. The governor doubtless will accept the resignation. Friends of Attorney A. H. Reid will urge his appointment to succeed Judge Silverthorn.

The Bitter Truth.

Bohemian: Diogenes slowly entered the pawnshop and placed his lantern on the counter. "What can I get for this?" he asked. The pawnbroker picked up the lantern and examined it curiously. "Rather antique pattern," he commented. "What do you consider it worth?" Diogenes bowed his head, the humiliation of centuries upon him. "Nothing," he bitterly admitted, "Nothing at all."

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

CITY OF RACINE.

A. J. Horlick—Mayor.
William H. Armstrong—City Clerk.
W. C. Clemons—Treasurer.
John Dixon, John Liepler, H. P. Nelson—Assessors.

SUPERVISORS.

A. McAvoy—First Ward.
L. H. Vance—Second Ward.
P. J. Kohlman—Third Ward.
J. A. Hines—Fourth Ward.
Lars Moe—Fifth Ward.
Wm. C. Dow—Sixth Ward.
H. Miller—Seventh Ward.
Nels Burckhardt—Eighth Ward.
H. H. Weeks—Ninth Ward.
Peter Morris—Tenth Ward.
N. F. Anderson—Eleventh Ward.
CITY OF BURLINGTON.

E. F. Rakow—Mayor.
J. T. Prashch—City Clerk.
Joseph Rittman—City Treasurer.
Nicholas Gill—Assessor.

SUPERVISORS.

Henry Edwards—First Ward.
George Pratt—Second Ward.
G. Klein—Third Ward.
H. S. Hines—Fourth Ward.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE.

J. W. Dixon—President.
J. C. Drury—Clerk.
O. M. Jones—Assessor.
L. R. Smith—Treasurer.
James Hurd—Superintendent.

VILLAGE OF WATERFORD.

Wm. Shuckenberg—President.
Christian Berger—Clerk.
H. B. Thadde—Assessor.
W. L. Smith—Treasurer.
A. S. Titus—Superintendent.

TOWN OF BURLINGTON.

N. H. Ayers—Chairman, P. O. Burlington.

